

TREBURGETT CROWAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT).

SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF CROWAN, THE BEST MINING DISTRICT IN CORNWALL.

Capital £25,000, in 2500 shares of £10 each.—Deposit £5,000 per share. The old shaft of £1 each in the Treburgett Consols Mine will be received in exchange, and in payment of the deposit of £5,000 per share.

SECRETARY—WILLIAM EVANS.

OFFICES.—9, AUSTIN FRIARS.

REPORTS RELATING TO WHEAL CURTIS, WHEAL STRAWBERRY, AND WHEAL DUMPLING (NOW CROWAN CONSOLS), FROM CAPT. JAMES CHASE.

I beg to hand you my report of the above mines:—They are situated in the parish of Crowan, in one of the best copper strata in Cornwall; the sets are extensive, 1½ mile in length, and ¼ mile in breadth, on the course of the lode. It adjoins and runs parallel to the celebrated Wheal Abraham, Outfields, and Crenner Mines, from which great profits have been realised. There are six well-defined lodes known to be in the set. Our workings will for the present be principally confined to four lodes, namely, Wheal Curtis lode, Wheal Dumping and Wheal Strawberry lode, Mill lode, and the New lode. Curtis lode is wrought to the depth of 47 fms. below the adit; from this shallow depth about £10,000 worth of copper ore was raised. Wheal Dumping is sunk 27 fms. below adit, and a level driven east of the shaft about 40 fms., through good tribute ground; I believe the Dumping will prove a rich mine. The New lode, which intersects the Dumping and Curtis lodes, is only seen about 4 fms. from surface, where it presents a very fine goossan; I have a very high opinion of this lode, looking at the lode and the stratum of ground. You can depend on Mr. Hopkins's plan for correctness. The engine-house is in the right place; it will require a 70 in., with two boilers about 12 tons each. Signed, J. CHASE.

REPORT OF CAPT. FLOYD.

The set is extensive, including Wheal Curtis, Wheal Dumping, and Wheal Strawberry. It is about 1½ mile in length, and ¼ mile in breadth, in the parish of Crowan. It is parallel to the celebrated Wheal Abraham, Crenner, and Outfields Mines. These mines have produced immense quantities of ore, and have returned large profits. Wheal Curtis, &c., are in the same stratum of mineral ground, and, according to the depth at which the lodes have been wrought, they have been more productive than Wheal Crenner and Wheal Abraham. From Wheal Curtis alone (which has been wrought only to the depth of 47 fms. below the adit level) upwards of £10,000 worth of copper has been returned. The Wheal Dumping lode, which is 60 fms. south of Wheal Curtis lode, is of a promising character, and is likely to prove quite as productive as the other. Altogether, there are six well-defined lodes in the set. A lode south of Wheal Curtis and Dumping lodes, and which intersects both, is likely to prove as productive as either of the before-mentioned lodes, when opened. With the exception of a pit mark on it, a few feet from the surface, nothing has been done on it. There is another lode south of Wheal Curtis, called the Drym lode, which has a promising appearance; it produces a splendid goossan. The stratum of ground in which the mines are situated is well known, as well as the character of the lodes. Allow me to say, no man can speak so highly of this piece of ground; and it is my opinion they will make good dividend-paying mines. Signed, PETER FLOYD.

REPORT OF CAPT. CHARLES THOMAS, OF DOLOMATH MINES.

I have this day inspected this mining set; it is situated to the south and south-west of Wheal Abraham, and north of Godolphin, both of which mines, 30 or 40 years since, produced large quantities of copper ore. The stratum here is clay-slate, of the same mineral character as that of Wheal Abraham, being in the same geological formation. Wheal Abraham was found rich to full 200 fms. deep, and I perceive no cause to induce me to think that this mine may not be found productive equally deep. The Wheal Curtis lode, which is nearly parallel to Wheal Abraham, is worked to the 47 fm. level below the adit; the mine is now full of water to the adit, which prevents me examining the lode, but I find the stuff above lying on the surface to be quartz of the same kind as that in the burrows of Wheal Abraham. I have also seen the reports of two highly respectable mining agents, who inspected the mine during the working (1843), from which I gather that the lode down to the bottom of the mine was of good size, and rather increasing in productivity. The steam-engine at that time was unequal to the work of draining the mine deeper, and the company had not sufficient capital to erect a larger one. After the ore was taken away to that level, the 47 fm. level below the adit, the mine was abandoned. Wheal Dumping lode lies about 60 fms. south of Wheal Curtis lode. This mine is only worked 20 fms. below adit, which is 16 fms. deep. Good bunches of ore were found during the last working, but there is not depth enough for regular courses of ore to be expected. On the whole, I have no hesitation in recommending this mining set as a legitimate field for conducting mining operations in a vigorous manner. The counters and the lode are easy to work, and the ores can be cheaply dressed for market; the labour cost, therefore, will not be heavy. A steam-engine of 20 h.p., 70 in. diameter will be required, which will probably drain the mine to 130 fms. below adit. Signed, CHARLES THOMAS.

Prospectuses of this company will shortly be issued, and the company provisionally registered, according to the Act which limits liability to shareholders.—Applications for shares, in the meantime, may be applied for at the company's offices.

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY.

FOR THE REDUCTION AND SEPARATION OF METALS FROM THEIR ORES.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. OFFICES.—4, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. Applications from Mine Proprietors, Smelters, and others, for LICENSES TO USE the PATENT PROCESS of this company, may be made to the undersigned and particulars obtained from JOHN HAMILTON CLEMENT, Manager.

April 23, 1856.

GARDETTE GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, AND COBALT MINE, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ISERE, FRANCE.

It has long been known to mineralogists and geologists, and is now admitted to be an established fact, that the mineral deposits in the Alpine mountains of France are inferior to none in the world.

The mountain of the Gardette is situated above the hamlet of that name, in the commune of Villard Eymont. It rises 1290 metres above the level of the sea, and 550 above the Bourg d'Oisans; it is, at its base, perpendicular for more than 2000 metres. The mine was first discovered and worked at the commencement of the last century, by the mountaineers, who abandoned it for want of means, both pecuniary and intellectual.

In 1765, the inhabitants of the hamlet of Gardette made research: their operations were confined to one opening, only 11 metres deep, in which they found indications of gold.

In 1775, a man named Laurent Garden examined the mine, and, after several days' labour, found in the matrix of the lodes several specimens of gold, perfectly characterised, which were carried to the foundry of Allimont to M. Binelli, who was then its director. They were left with him, and he discovered the presence of gold.

From what had been seen of the mine, it was considered of extraordinary value, and was comprised in the Arrondissement of Mines conceded to M. Stanislas, Count de Provence (brother of Louis XVI.), by an order of the Council of State of the 10th January, 1776, and registered at Grenoble the 30th July of the same year. It was not until 1779 that the existence of gold in the mine was clearly proved. Laurent Garden having, a second time, carried some specimens to Allimont, M. Schreiber, the new director, made an analysis himself, and also visited the spot, when he was struck with the analogy which existed between the matrix of the lode and that of the specimens which had been sent to him by Garden. He collected himself some native gold, and a mixture of lead, copper, zinc, and silver, which, upon analysis, gave again indications of gold.

Upon the report of M. Schreiber, M. le Comte de Provence ordered the mountain to be examined, and the work was commenced in 181, by opening the steps to get up to the mine, and they were active and employed both at surface and underground until 1788. The works were then suspended after making a large return. M. Schreiber, who was one of the most eminent engineers of the time, directed the operations; and he, believing firmly in the future good that would result from this mine, stated his opinion in a report, which was deposited in the archives of the Administration of Mines.

In 1803, Napoleon I. sent to the Gardette, and instructed M. Hericart de Thury, Divisional Inspector of Mines, and Counsellor of State, to make him a report upon this mine. In his report, he said:—"It is difficult to see a lode carry itself so regular and so well-defined as that of the Gardette. In all the works the lode of the Gardette has been found to be composed of compact quartz. This quartz produces a great number of different metallic substances, such as sulphate of lead, phosphate of lead, oxide of lead, earthy oxide of lead, grey copper (argentiferous), yellow pyrites of copper, arsenate of copper, green carbonate of copper, apatite of iron, sulphate of iron, oxide of iron, oxide of manganese, and many others. These several substances are separate or associated, two, three, four, and even five together; often they contain gold, and sometimes this metal is very apparent. The gold is disseminated through the quartz of the Gardette Mine; it is there in its native state and pure, associated or allied to other substances. The direction of the lode is N.E.—W.S.W.; its inclination is 80 degrees; its size varies between 60, 80, 90 centimetres, and above that (equal to about 3 feet English); its length has been proved upon more than 450 metres."

The tenor of the report of M. Hericart de Thury upon the mine was altogether favourable, and it resulted in the immediate resumption of works. But the attention of Napoleon was very soon diverted by graver occupations, that continued to the end of his reign, and the works were again discontinued; but the inhabitants of the hamlet of the Gardette profited annually by its abandonment—they undertook researches during the dead season at their own expense, and often obtained great success.

The attention of Louis XVIII. was called to this ancient enterprise; and he had it examined, in 1817, by M. Bournat, Inspector General of Mines, and his report was confirmatory of that of M. Hericart de Thury. In 1827, the Administration of Mines ordered the retaking of the Gardette; but it was not till 1839 that a concessioner presented himself; and then Mr. Beaumier, Inspector-General, and Counsellor of State, made upon this demand a report, which was not less favourable than those of his predecessors. An ordinance of the 15th February, 1839, accorded to M. Van der Velt this concession, but he never took possession; and at the end of the session of the Society of May, in 1837, Mr. Burt wrote a highly favourable report of this mine, recording his opinion of the large benefit that would be derived from it. They then gathered from it a considerable amount of gold; but the construction of buildings necessary for the exploring, the formation of roads, and the clearing up of old works to the point of research, absorbed their limited capital, and the mines were again discontinued.

M. Bournat revisited the mine in 1841, and manifested his great regret that it had been abandoned without the adit level having been driven up to the lode. The mountaineers still estimate their operations, and the success that attends them is evidence that the workings can now be undertaken with advantage; and whether it be in search of gold, of silver, of lead, of copper, or of cobalt, it offers a return for the investment of capital that is very rarely to be met with.

Native gold has been found on 18 different parts of the property, and a very considerable sum has been actually realised from pills found in the gold-bearing quartz. A most advantageous contract has been entered into, and the works will be resumed under the superintendence of competent agents sent from England, so soon as the arrangements for the formation of a company are completed.

Plans, specimens from the mines, and ample reports, can be seen at the office of KIRKMAN and CO., 4, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, London.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS.

—ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, and 165, FLEET STREET. BREAKFAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to Eight o'clock; joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP and VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HÔTE at Half-past One and Half-past Five, at Two Shillings each. A night porter in attendance.

LANABER MINING COMPANY.

FOR WORKING THE CAEGWAN AND OTHER MINES.

Capital £15,000, in shares of £1 each.—Deposit 5s. per share. A prospectus of this company will be ready for delivery in the course of the ensuing week, together with the report of Mr. Gibbs, the engineer, on the result of the working of the auriferous area of the Caegwan Mine, and on the probable profits to be derived therefrom. In the meantime, applications for shares may be made to Mr. THOMAS JONES, 21, Abingdon-street, Westminster.

THE BRITISH WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).

(Provisionally registered.) OFFICES.—CENTRAL CHAMBERS, HIGH STREET, SHEFFIELD.

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.—Deposit on registration £2 per share.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS: SAMUEL BARKER, Esq., Merxton House, near Rotherham.

JOHN W. DAY, Esq., Polaw House, Durham.

JOHN BEATSON, Esq., Rotherham.

JOHN D. BECKITT, Esq., Elmfield House, Swinton, Rotherham.

HENRY WRIGHT, Esq., Salford, Birmingham.

JOHN JOHNSON, Esq., Wath-upon-Dearne, near Rotherham.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.—The Sheffield and Rotherham Banking Company.

JOINT SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Nicholson and Lister, Wath, near Rotherham; Messrs. Colmore and Beale, Birmingham.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. John Hewitt, Central Chambers, High-street, Sheffield.

A payment of £2 per share will be required on the complete registration of the company, and the remainder of the capital will be called up from time to time in calls not exceeding the sum of £2 per share, and at intervals not less than three months; but any shareholder desirous to pay up the whole of his shares at once, may do so upon such terms as the directors and parties may agree upon. Applications for shares, and for the prospectus of the company, may be made to any of the following parties:—viz., To the solicitor; the secretary; at the offices of the company; Messrs. MOORE and CARA, stock and sharebrokers, 61, Threadneedle-street, London; Mr. JOHN WATSON, stock and sharebroker, Sheffield; Mr. J. W. HAMILTON, stock and sharebroker, 14, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; or, to Messrs. J. WRIGHT and SONS, railway carriage builders, Birmingham.

HANSOR'S OLEFIANT GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in 5000 shares of £10 each, with power to increase.

Provisionally Registered.

DIRECTORS: GEORGE SINCLAIR BRODIE, Esq., late of Melbourne, Victoria.

ARTHUR HATHAWAY, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Wimbledon, Surrey.

ARCHIBALD MACNAUGHT, Esq., Manchester, Thomas, Robertson, and Co., Bankside, Southwark; and Rue de Douai, Paris.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., M.D., late Royal Artillery, Woolwich.

Lieut.-Col. YORKE, Assistant Adjutant General R.E., Chatham.

(With power to add to their number.)

MANAGER—Mr. James Hansor, 2, Portland-place, Wandsworth-road.

ENGINEER—Mr. James Bald Maxton, 31, Blomfield-street, Westbourne-terrace.

CONSULTING CHEMIST—Philip Burton Ayres, Esq., M.D., late Professor of Chemistry, Chancery Cross, London; and 1, Portland-place, Wandsworth-road.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Atkinson and Hathaway, 38, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

BANKERS—The Union Bank of London.

This company has been formed under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act, 1855, for the purpose of carrying out, on a highly remunerative scale, Mr. Hansor's Patented Improvements in the Manufacture of Illuminating Gas from Oleaginous Substances. Arrangements of a satisfactory nature have been provisionally concluded for granting licenses for the manufacture and sale of Hansor's Patent Apparatus in different parts of the country. Large returns will be thus at once secured, without any corresponding outlay of the capital of the company, which will be principally employed in the manufacture and supply of the oleaginous material from which the gas is manufactured. Steps have also been taken for the introduction of the invention into the Colonies and foreign countries, where coal is scarce, and oleaginous products suitable for the manufacture of gas upon Hansor's principle cheap and abundant.

A deposit of £2 10s. per share will be payable on the allotment of the shares, and the remainder of the capital as it may be required, in calls of £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than six months; three months' notice will be given of each call. At the rate of £5 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the amount of any calls paid in advance. Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. EYKIN BROTHERS, 22, Change-alley; or at the company's offices, 38, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, where prospectuses, orders to see the light, full particulars of the inventions, and all other information as to the proceedings of the company, may be obtained.

HANSOR'S OLEFIANT GAS COMPANY.

A Mr. Booth having published a statement to the effect that Hansor's patents are "infringed," a director of the company, the directors, in order to prevent the repetition of any such annoyance from the same, or any other quarter, have submitted the patents in question to Sir Frederick Thesiger and Mr. Hindmarsh, whose joint opinion is now submitted. This opinion, in conjunction with those of Mr. Brande, of the Royal Mint, and Dr. Letheby, to whom the patents in question were subsequently submitted for their opinion as to the novelty of Mr. Hansor's inventions, may be considered as conclusive evidence in proof of the validity of the company's patent.

Copy of Joint Opinion of Sir FREDERICK THESIGER and Mr. W. M. Hindmarsh.

The claims contained in the specification of Booth's first patent, of Nov. 12, 1850, are so numerous, and many of them are expressed in such general terms, that it is difficult to ascertain the precise extent of them. We have been furnished with a model of Mr. Hansor's apparatus, and after examining it, and carefully considering the claims in the specification of Booth's first patent, we have come to the conclusion that Mr. Hansor's apparatus is not a new invention, but is a modification of the apparatus described in Booth's first patent, and we think that neither of them is a fraudulent imitation or infringement of Booth's first patent.

Mr. Hansor's new mixture of materials for producing gas, described in his provisional specification, we are clearly of opinion is not affected by Booth's first patent. The specification of Booth's second patent of May 8, 1852, claims the use of several things for manufacturing gas, none of which appear to be material except those at the end of the list, comprised in the words "any other resinous or oily substance than those here named," and those words would probably be deemed to include resin and some of the substances which Mr. Hansor uses in his combination of materials.

Mr. Hansor's first invention does not, we think, in any manner interfere with Booth's second patent. But the use of Mr. Hansor's second invention of a combination of substances for manufacturing gas may, we think, be held to involve the use of "resinous and oily substances," and so amount to an infringement of Booth's second patent. But we understand that the use of resinous and fatty substances in making gas was publicly known before the date of Booth's second patent, and described in the specifications of prior patents; if that be so, we think that Booth's second patent cannot be maintained.

For other reasons we think that the validity of Booth's two patents is at least doubtful. The essential features of Mr. Hansor's first invention seems to be the conversion of the gas-producing substances into vapour by means of a comparatively low heat, and then by the application of a much higher heat transforming the vapour into permanent gas.

Presuming this mode of obtaining gas to be new, we think it is clearly such an improvement as entitles Mr. Hansor to the protection of a patent. So if the combination of materials recently invented by Mr. Hansor be new, we have no doubt that Mr. Hansor may sustain a patent for it.

Signed, FRED. THESIGER, W. M. HINDMARSH.

Temple, May 7, 1856.

I have carefully compared the specification of Hansor's patent of March, 1854, with the specification of Booth's patent of November, 1850, and have also examined accurately constructed model of Hansor's apparatus. I am of opinion that the details of Hansor's specification, as relating both to the arrangement and construction of the apparatus, and to the form and character of the materials from which he proposes to obtain the gas (as set forth in the provisional specification of 1850), are so essentially distinct from those described and used by Booth, that they cannot be considered as involving any infringement of Booth's patent. I am further of opinion that Hansor's process is new, and that it is correct in principle, and likely to prove practically useful.

Royal Mint, May 12, 1856. Signed, WM. THOS. BRANDE.

P.S.—I have said nothing of Booth's patent of 1852, inasmuch as the retort and other apparatus there described are entirely different from Hansor's, and as to the materials which he specifies, the principal of them—namely, oil seeds and resinous substances—these have been previously resorted to as sources of gas for illumination, and have been described, together with special forms of gas apparatus, in publications long before May, 1852.

Report on the Principles of HANSOR'S PATENT for the Manufacture of Illuminating Gas.

I have carefully read the specification of Mr. Hansor's patent for the manufacture of illuminating gas, dated the 21st of March, 1854, and I have compared it with the two patents obtained by Mr. Booth for the manufacture of gas in the years 1851 and 1852. I have also seen a model of Mr. Hansor's apparatus, and have had an opportunity of witnessing the manufacture of the gas at his experimental works.

My opinion of Mr. Hansor's process is that it is new, and that it differs very essentially from the processes of Mr. Booth. For more than 40 years attempts have been made to manufacture permanently elastic gas from such substances as fats, oils, resins, tars, and substances rich in hydro-carbons; but in all the processes hitherto employed, a large proportion of the fatty material has always resisted decomposition, and has condensed as a naphtha, or oil of little commercial value. Attempts have been made, as in the process of Mr. Booth, to collect this oil in a distinct chamber, and to submit it to a second distillation by allowing it to run back into the retort, heated to a high temperature; all such contrivances, however, are defective in principle, and they have been found useless in practice.

In Mr. Hansor's process, advantage is taken of a new principle—namely, of the influence of heat as a decomposing agent on the vapours of hydro-carbon, &c., while they are in a nascent state, and without suffering them to be condensed at all, they are passed from the retorts in which they are generated through a chamber having a high temperature. By this means, the vapours react on each other, and become permanently elastic gases of high illuminating power. If the vapours had been allowed to condense into the fluid form, before the application of the heat, as is the case in Booth's process, the results would have been imperfect, and the process of no value.

As to the materials which are used for generating the gas, they do not at all come within the scope of either of Mr. Booth's patents.

I am, therefore, of opinion that Mr. Hansor's process involves a new principle in the manufacture of gas.

Signed, H. Y. LETHEBY, M.B., Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College and the London Hospital, and Chemical Referee to the Corporation of London.

College Laboratory, May 10, 1856.

PUMPING MACHINERY.—LIFTING AND FORCING PUMPS.

PATENT CENTRIFUGAL AND DOUBLE-ACTING PUMPS, DEEP WELL PUMPS, STEAM-ENGINES (portable and fixed), HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER WHEELS, and every description of MACHINERY, of the most approved construction, MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED BY G. WYNN and CO., Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Strand, London. Catalogues on application.

GREAT WHEEL NEPTUNE COPPER MINE, MARAZOZ, CORNWALL.

Capital £15,000, in 6000 shares of £2 10s. each.—Deposit, or first payment, £1 per share. Application for shares to be forwarded to the treasurer, or secretary (per post), within 21 days from the date hereof, in the form annexed.

Committee of Management and Agents to be chosen by the shareholders; and the mine to be conducted under the most approved mining rules and regulations.

BANKERS.—Bank of London.

TREASURER (pro tem.)—Mr. W. P. Paull, solicitor, Plymouth.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. E. S. Codd, 76, Cornhill, London.

This mine is situated in the parish of Perran Uthnoc, and comprises a very extensive set, which is upwards of a mile in length on the course of several lodes, and has been granted to the promoters by the lords over whose lands it extends, at 1-10th dues, or royalty, for terms of 21 years, and upon the usual conditions.

The following facts are deemed ample evidence that the mine is of great value, and one from which extraordinary results may be reasonably expected; and it is offered to the public in order that it may forthwith be set again at work.

About the year 1810, the principal lode in the mine was discovered by an adit commenced from the cliff, and in less than 12 months afterwards, with an outlay of about £2000, it paid large profits out of the ore raised from this lode only—a remarkable circumstance in mining.

During the time the mine worked, a period of somewhat about 10 years, the returns of ore from the before-mentioned lode amounted to £250,000 to £300,000, out of which the adventurers received large dividends, notwithstanding the standard of copper was only about two-thirds of what it is at present, and has been for some time past, and the dues were then double what they now are.

The mine was suspended, or partially so, in or about 1820, in consequence of disputes between the shareholders and one of the then lords (whose successor has since his desire to encourage the adventure by granting mining rights in his lands), which ended in a Chancery suit, and eventually caused the mine to be abandoned; and it has since remained idle on account of difficulties in procuring the grants.

The ore returned from this mine was of the very richest quality, and had that peculiar character for ductility in the metal it produced, which makes ores of that nature so much needed and sought after by smelters, by reason of the disproportion of ores of an opposite kind.

The adit and several shafts have already been cleared up, and are now fit for immediate operations; and what has been done towards opening and developing the mine, with a view to resuming the working of it, would take at least three years to accomplish, and an outlay of several thousand pounds.

The company will have the benefit of all which has been done in the mine, together with the grants and steam-engine, and materials sufficient to commence working for £2500.

The promoters estimate that in a very short time, with a comparatively trifling outlay, and good management, the mine may be brought into a state of production, as a considerable quantity of ore ground remains to be taken away on tributes, as soon as the water is pumped out.

It may be added that this mine adjoins Wheal Charlotte, a well-known dividend mine, in which very valuable discoveries have recently been made; also, that it is only about two miles from the shipping port of St. Michael's Mount, which will make the carriage of ore very trifling.—Dated April 29, 1856.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Promoters of the Great Wheel Neptune Copper Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby request you to allot to me _____ shares in this adventure, which, or any less number that may be allotted to me, I hereby agree to accept; and I also agree, immediately thereupon, to pay the deposit, or first payment, of £1 per share to the bankers or treasurer of the company; and to conform to, and be bound by, the rules and regulations of the company; and to subscribe thereto, if required.

Dated the _____ day of _____, 1856. Name in full _____

Address _____

Profession or occupation _____

NEW PRINCIPLE IN BANKING.

UNITY JOINT-STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES: UNITY BUILDINGS, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

LEICESTER SQUARE BRANCH: 1, NEW COVENTRY STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE.

Capital, £300,000; £150,000 being paid-up.

Governor—J. J. MECHIE, Esq., Tiptree Hall, Kelvedon, Essex.

This bank, composed of nearly 600 shareholders, is established on the Mutual Principle, by which means its customers become entitled to participate in the profit, without any liability as partners. This is secured by Royal Charter. Hitherto all the large profits realised by the joint-stock banks have been given to shareholders, whereas the customers, keeping current accounts with the Unity Bank, will have the advantage of 50 per cent. of the profits, as interest, divisible amongst them.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. allowed on the minimum monthly balances, when the balance has not been below £500 at any time during the half-year; 1 per cent. when the balance is below £500. Accounts made up each half-year ending 30th June and 31st December.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—This bank is at present allowing 5 per cent. interest for money on deposit. Deposits from £5 upwards are received from persons residing either in London or the country. Money will be received on deposit, for fixed periods, at rates to be agreed upon.

SECURITY TO CUSTOMERS.—The Unity Bank offers perfect security to the public for its engagements, for the following reasons:—

1. That it is established under the stringent provisions of the Bank Act of 1844.
2. That it is acting under the provisions of a Royal Charter.
3. That nearly 600 persons of respectability constitute its present list of shareholders.
4. That the subscribed capital is £300,000.
5. That the paid-up capital is £150,000.
6. That each director has paid a qualification of £1000.
7. That the bank is managed by an experienced staff, selected from the leading London banking establishments.
8. That the bank's transactions are confined entirely to those of the most legitimate description of banking business.
9. That the directors and staff are pledged to secrecy.
10. That no director is permitted to deal with the bank except as an ordinary customer, on proper securities.
11. That full accounts of the bank's financial position are published periodically.

To parties residing out of London this bank affords many advantages:—

1. By opening deposit or current accounts, on both of which a high rate of interest is secured on the credits, and no charge for commission is made on the debits.
2. By receiving or collecting sums of money in London, on behalf of provincial houses of business, free of charge.
3. By placing at their disposal a safe place for the deposit of securities and articles of value, to which access can

Original Correspondence.

RATING OF MINES TO THE POOR.—No. V.

Sir,—The avalanche is moving; let the "Committee" beware, lest when it falls their heads become the devoted victims; time still remains for them to retrieve their error, and instead of being the executioner of the present and future ages, they can avail themselves of this opportunity to perpetuate good, by forwarding the interests of the general mining community, of whose prosperity they have been the greatest recipients. Not one advocate has been raised up to defend the exemption of the "royalty lords" from paying their quota to the relief of the poor: this speaks volumes, and evidences sufficiently the excellent result of your earnest labour in the good cause, which has also produced a combination of strength in opposition (almost as powerful as that of the select body of smelters), and each day brings fresh accessions. All praise be to the South Franks adventurers, the first mining company to protest against the suicidal and injurious policy of the Committee; and it is hoped that their general application to all other companies will be followed by success. In the emulation of the example so worthily set we must now persevere, using every available means and every possible power to achieve the victory. The very bare idea of the profits derived from the manufactured metal being assessed to the poor-rates, as surmised in the conclusion of your last week's article, is exceedingly rich, and deserving the attention of Mr. Michael Williams, who would, of course, rapturously applaud such a step in the right direction, and, in his place in the House of Commons, yield it hearty support. It would certainly be as just a decree as that of causing adventurers of mines to pay the royalty lords' assessment.

There are two classes of opponents to the measures propounded by the learned Committee; and, without being inconsistent, I may avow my sympathy with each:—First, that which is directly opposed in toto to any rating of mines whatever, content with things as they be; in this I gladly concur, but it is a nominal adhesion, as the question is settled undoubtedly that mines will be rated, sooner or later, and therefore upon this score opposition is only waste of time, and our exertions should be with the second class of opponents, which, seeing the full necessity of the mines being rated, is anxiously struggling to place the burden upon the right shoulders, and concentrate the sinews of war to accomplish the end, by fixing it on the "royalty lords."

Questions have been put to me, Why should the royalty owners be subject to the assessment upon the profits of their occupation more than others?—for instance, more than the banker, the merchant, or the tradesman, who reap defined profits from their business or profession, perhaps to an enormous extent, but upon which no relief is asked for the poor. I simply answer, the cases are vastly different, inasmuch as the banker, merchant, and tradesman find both the capital, of money and brains, which makes those profits; whilst the royalty lord finds nought, only giving permission for his otherwise barren soil to be tested by those who provide the capital, which sometimes results in returning profit to the lord, and giving nothing to the capitalist; and as in such instances the poor employed, is paid by the capitalist, relieving the landowner, *alias* the lord, of a great burden, the very least the latter magnanimous composition can do, is to admit the justice of the responsibility identical to his position, and cheerfully meet and pay his poor-rate upon an income so liberally forced upon him. How they can contend for any other decision is to me a matter of the utmost surprise, claiming as they do notions of honour, justice, and honesty. The bare-faced audacity confounds every disinterested person to whom the subject is named: a graceful concession now would be most acceptable, and if they must legislate upon a matter affecting their own welfare, let it be done impartially. There are persons chicken-hearted enough to feel, that, supposing the royalty is assessed to the poor, and the lord agrees to pay it, he will, to compensate for this immense stretch of liberality, take advantage of the falling in of all existing leases, to decline their renewal without an increased royalty; but this is a weak view of so comprehensive a matter, and quite beside the point at issue. To me it appears so much nonsense, worthy the consideration of children, as there can be no connection between the two; for whether the lord pays a poor-rate or not, he will always get the highest royalty he can in granting or renewing a lease, the question being with him the highest bidder the purchaser, without reference to such a mean and paltry thing, although there may be base exceptions. Marketable commodities always fetch a price, and if A chooses to give more than B, it follows that A is the purchaser. So with mines: if C will give 1-10th royalty, and D only 1-15th, why C obtains the lease. If adventurers will tamely submit to an iniquitous impost, for fear of a prospective evil, they must do so, but I for one look to the event of the day, and leave the future in such matters to have care of itself; and again do I implore every person interested in mining industry to come to the rescue, for he who helps himself is, indeed, the most likely to succeed; and once more I couple the supplication with our motion, "Assess the mines upon the royalty taken by the lord, who will pay the assessment." W. VERNON VENABLES.
Deven-street, Hammer-smith-gate, May 16.

WASTE OF SILVER IN ROASTING ORES.

Sir,—The observations in your last Journal, giving the result of elaborate and well-digested experiments of Prof. Plattner, on the roasting of silver ore, together with amount of loss of silver in the treatment of various grades of ore, when mineralised by various substances, demands the most serious attention of all parties interested in the treatment of silver ore; or those who may be interested in silver mines. Prof. Plattner, as you are aware, is a gentleman of world-wide reputation in metallurgical pursuits; and any observations emanating from his great and varied experience is worthy of our highest consideration, and the more especially as we now import such a quantity of dry silver ores from South America, and other countries, as well as many of our leading capitalists being interested in silver mines abroad, at which the ores are, in some instances, treated either by means of amalgamation or smelting; in either case roasting the ore is a necessary operation. I am advised that Prof. Plattner will continue these experiments, in order to arrive at a sound practical conclusion thereof, which is much to be desired.

Many years since I had the benefit of Prof. Plattner's personal instruction; since which I have been extensively engaged in the treatment of silver ores, both at home and abroad, by smelting and amalgamation. I believe of all the known classes of silver ores, and being subject in such treatment to the losses described so clearly by Prof. Plattner, I will, with your permission, Sir, shortly allude to some treatment of ore which I adopted in order to lessen such loss; and found to answer to a considerable extent in treating ores of different per centages of silver, mineralised by different substances, or alloyed by various other minerals. It was a table I had prepared for my own use, as I was largely interested in the purchase of silver ores at that time; and of this table, or form of treatment of ores, as well as indisposition, prevents me at present from going as fully into the matter as I could desire, in order to be understood; and I must remark, now, this is too little understood, and too little practised, to expect that every person engaged in the treatment of silver ore, or any possibility know how to treat the ore placed in their charge for reduction, so that you see primarily our ignorance must produce great loss; and secondly, the difficulty of reconciling the practical treatment with the chemical analysis, needing every attention, care, and closely observed practice. Why, Sir, your Journal has termed with remarks on the treatment of gold quartz, while the subject of silver ore treatment, and Gold results in mechanical treatment, silver into that of chemical manipulation, and in its combinations with nearly all the common metals and minerals, in a variety of forms and states of mineralisation.

The silver ore imported into this country is large in amount of tonnage at present, and is on the increase, yielding in some cases not more than 30 ozs. per ton, and running up from that to several thousands of ounces per ton. These ores may be said to be composed of two or three classes only; there are a number of bidders, but their offers are so short of the real value that they excite a smile from the more knowing ones, who generally purchase to advantage. I have known the offers to these ores on the ground as shown in Prof. Plattner's experiments—viz., loss in treatment, and that they are never able to obtain any approach to the assay product in treating the bulk, and that they offer accordingly to keep themselves safe, or, in other words, to perpetuate their own ignorance.

The silver ore imported are treated by amalgamation, or by smelting. Their amalgamation is conducted after the usual process, by mixing common salt in quantities (generally having a reference to the per centage of silver contained in the ores); a chemical change, which converts it into chloride of silver from its previous state of mineralisation. It is then requisite, either in barrels, or by other means, to bring it into contact with mercury. The quantity necessary of quicksilver also depends on the per centage of richness for silver, which is taken up by chemical affinity in the form of amalgam, aided by using scraps of iron, and, in some cases, a little of the treatment depends; hence the importance of Prof. Plattner's experiments. The other process is that of smelting, but the silver ores are generally roasted *per se*, and afterwards mixed in varied proportions with ordinary lead ores, which both act as a flux and take up the silver, which is subsequently obtained by delivering the lead in the ordinary way, the roasting loss occurring as a matter of course, alluded to by Prof. Plattner.

Now, Sir, in my practice in amalgamation of silver ores, I obtained the best results from using 12 per cent. of salt for ores containing 100 ozs. of silver per ton, increasing or diminishing that quantity as the richness or otherwise of the ore for silver varies. These menstrums to be attended with benefit in practice over and beyond the chemical formulae of theory, adding some scrap iron and a little lime for some classes of ore. In the roasting of silver ores for smelting I always used a little salt, the quantity entirely depending on the character and extent of the mineralisation. Now, in theory, the salt would be found to form a chloride of silver; in practice it does no such thing

—that is, if you do not exceed a certain limit, which is to be ascertained by an analysis of the ore treated as to the quantity of sulphur, arsenic, or other matter it contains; and by the use of salt in roasting I found a very manifest benefit of results. I fear that I have trespassing too much on your remarks, but must hope some other more competent will give us their views on a subject of great interest to the trade of this country. My bodily indisposition prevents me from giving all the details I could wish in this communication, but I would like to see our School of Mines imitating Prof. Plattner.
London, May 11.

ON PREVENTING THE BURSTING OF STEAM-BOILERS.

Sir,—There seems to be a mystery surrounding the subject of the causes of these accidents, but it appears to me that one of them has been almost entirely overlooked. It is this:—that the difference in temperature between the water and plates of the boiler, when the former is introduced, is sufficient to cause the latter to crack, by the sudden contraction of their inner surface, and to give rise to the explosions and loss of life we now so frequently read of in the papers.

At Kibblesworth, it appears, at 20 minutes before 10 o'clock, the boiler exploded, a feed having been put on a few minutes previous, both by admission, and by the open state of the feed-cock. One of the witnesses at the inquest, Robert Graham, says:—"I think the boiler burst across the hot plates. I was satisfied the feed was on at the time of the explosion." Another witness, Ralph Colthard, says:—"The plate had become hardened and crystallised, by being overheated and subject to cold, causing expansion and contraction subject to cracks."

Now, Sir, I think these are easily accounted for on the supposition I have mentioned; and if so, might not the possibility of such accidents be diminished by having a cistern, into which cold water shall be admitted, to be kept constantly at a temperature of 212°, from which the boiler shall receive its supply?
Newcastle, May 15.

GRANITE AND LODES.

Sir,—A Student, in your last week's Journal, enquires why a copper lode, more than two miles from granite, is not productive; and if lodes dipping into the granite are more productive than those dipping from it, from what cause? "A Student" assumes what is not true, in supposing that lodes more than two miles from granite are unproductive, for I can mention several mines more distant which have proved very productive for copper. Alfred Consols and Great Wheal Alfred are three miles from granite, and Berehaven (richer than any mine in Cornwall for copper) is 20 or 30 miles from that rock. It happens that most of the present tin mines lie in the vicinity of granite, and I understand that for its existence on the granite rock. I will instance the mines in Kea, near Truro, Nanjiles (copper and tin), Great Wheal Badden, Wheal Jane, &c. It would appear, therefore, that both copper and tin can live without the granite in proximity; and as for lead, it is scarcely ever found in abundance near it. The people who talk and write about the necessity for a granite neighbourhood for the existence of mineral wealth appear to have limited their observation to mines in Cornwall, where the granite hills are so near, that you cannot go in any mining district more than three miles from one of them. It is no law of Nature that rich mines should be so restricted.

As to the question respecting the dip, "A Student," who supposes, apparently, that lodes dipping into the granite are more productive than those dipping from it, is in error, there being no such rule, therefore no reason has to be assigned. Nearly all the lodes in the Camborne and Illogan district dip north from the granite. It seems probable that "A Student's" observations extended to very few mines, otherwise the question, I presume, would not have suggested itself to his mind. I conjecture that he is imbued with Mr. Ennor's dogmas.—May 16.

MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Sir,—Last week's remarks of a correspondent, signed "J. J." in last week's Journal, should produce the impression that I have "declined proceeding with this company," I beg permission to give the following explanation:—I have already, in a former letter, informed your readers of the number of shares subscribed, &c. In consequence of the state of the money market, and the high prices demanded for the shares in those mines worthy of such a company's attention to ensure the estimated average dividend, the subscribers, as well as my clients, have been recommended to wait for a short time, and purchase the few shares available at present on their own account. There cannot be any doubt whatever as to the success of such a company, if honestly and efficiently carried on; it must necessarily secure profitable results, and protect the subscribers from all deceptive and ruinous mining speculations. But to effect such a desirable object, on a safe and permanent basis, it must be sufficiently supported by the public at starting to justify the appointment of a financial agent, and other indispensable preparations, in order to carry on the affairs of the company with regularity, security, and in a business manner. I am well aware that gentlemen will join it as soon as it is properly established, but that cannot be prudently done until a greater number of shares have been subscribed. Numerous friends who could not conveniently join some months ago expect to be able to do so in a very short time, and therefore I consider it preferable to wait until I secure sufficient support to commence properly, than to risk and bring discredit on such a desirable undertaking, by attempting to carry it on with too small a capital.—Gresham House, May 14.

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY.

Sir,—I deprecate anonymous controversy: on scientific matters it is the more to be objected to, for the mere substitution of one little technical word for another converts truth into fiction, without making the deception apparent to the more general reader; and, therefore, any one writing scientifically in his own name would compromise his station and character by such proceeding. Personally, I would not now notice the different unsigned letters which have appeared in your Journal on the subject of the Miners' Electro-Chemical Reduction Company; but I consider it due to the gentlemen with whom I am associated to point out the fallacies of the assailants of the patent, and the class of persons who, under the mask of philanthropy and patriotism, desire to calumniate the project which they have taken in hand.

The letter of "A Smelter" is long, truly, and cunningly written, but it is easily analysed, and quickly answered. It is a wanton perversion of facts. In alluding to the reduction of copper, he states that in the process in question nitric acid is used, and makes calculations on this data. The fact is not so. Sulphuric, not nitric, is the acid used; and hence all his figures fall to the ground. Nitric acid is the most expensive of all acids in use, and the sulphuric the cheapest; the former costs 25s. per ton, and the latter 4d. 10s.; and, therefore, it will be apparent to the most simple that not a shadow of credit can be placed on the arguments used, and the conclusions arrived at, as respects the process of this company. Let me here mention, for the guidance of those who are not class readers, that when copper reduction is alluded to, its solvent is sulphuric acid; and when lead and silver are mentioned, their solvents are nitric acid—not *vice versa*, as is ingeniously desired to be shown by "Smelter."

In the beginning of his letter, he admits the practicality of copper being dissolved in nitric acid, and he does not deny the purpose of the writer to treat of such calculations on this source: he persists in arguing that nitric acid at 25s. per ton is used, and hence his wanton errors. He alludes to the "fine chemical calculations and curious ignorance" of the patentees; but I cannot see any greater display of ignorance, "curious" or otherwise, than is manifested by this "Smelter," when he says a ton of sheet-iron, thrown into the solution, could not do more than precipitate a ton of copper. I assert that 17 cwt. will precipitate a ton of copper—that the iron shall be mere dross. As an instead of costing 14s. per ton, as stated by this enlightened "Smelter," it would not be more than about four times that number of shillings. The result would be 4 tons 12 cwt. of sulphate of iron, and the value about 13s. independent of the ton of copper, worth about 130s.

Having shown the chemical honesty of "A Smelter," let me now briefly elucidate his mechanical knowledge. It is to be supposed for a moment that no mechanical contrivance could be used, even if "red hot ore" was to be thrown into nitric acid, without any nitric oxide being evolved, or the men themselves, being the instruments, even knowing the very operation they were thus performing!

Again, he alludes to the method, or rather his notion of the method, of producing commercial salts, and doubts the practicality; yet he says he is no chemist. Further, we do not wish to produce commercial nitrate of soda or potash, but salts that form simply a stock in trade for future operations. No one disputes the statement that the making of sulphuric acid has been the subject of many patents, but none of them attempted to remove the arsenic, which the process of the Miners' Reduction Company effects in a very simple manner. With regard to ores which contain 10 per cent. of sulphur burning itself completely dry, and leaving no residue, as stated by this enlightened "Smelter," there is no doubt the whole of the sulphur will be volatilised, and the ores converted into oxides, by supplying, through proper agency, a constant supply of oxygen, which under this process means are taken to supply, although not mentioned in the specification. On this point "A Smelter" goes on to say, "This would be smelted at once by the common way, and of course the tin would be lost; but the expense of bringing it into as good a copper as precipitated copper would certainly not cost more than 6s. per ton of ore."

In reply, I can only say that this is either further proof of gross ignorance, or that copper smelting is better than gold digging. "Smelter," to sell the acid, and smelt the residue. This is bold. Of course, it would answer his purpose to "smelt the residue," rather than to have it converted by any other process. The dissolving of the calcined ore in the acid "will be a long, tedious operation," says "A Smelter," "costing a great deal more for fuel and labour than the operation of smelting." The truth is the reverse. The operation is rapid, costing a mere nominal sum for fuel, and a trifle for labour. There will be no arsenic in solution, and the temperature will never be raised to such a height as to convert into protoxide; the peroxide will globulously remain in the insoluble mass, from which it may be easily extracted. Tin will not be in solution with the copper—does not "A Smelter" know that tin is insoluble in sulphuric acid—but admitting that it was in the first solution, it would certainly not be precipitated by any process with the copper.

There appears to me to be no other point necessary to allude to in this letter of "A Smelter," the personalities I treat with thorough contempt. My remarks as to "A Smelter," apply with equal force to the letter of "A Practical Chemist and Metallurgist," for he, likewise, has indulged in erroneous data, and, consequently, his deductions are as nugatory. His individual aspersions are even more hide the hand, as an old proverb has it.

If he be a practical chemist of Millwall, which he asserts, he will soon cease to be "practical," if he is not aware that sulphuric acid cannot be used for the extraction of lead and silver; and he loses sight of the fact—perhaps does not know—that the nitric acid used is recovered by a very simple process, and thus all expense on this head, beyond the mere cost of original stock of nitric acid, is avoided. He next goes on to argue that great expense will accrue by requiring nitric acid and salts to be taken to the mines, if reduction is carried on there. This is indeed preposterous, and is evidence of the intellect of the writer. In the very commonest trade, in the most remote district, a stock is required before business can be commenced; and I know of no royal road to produce results without preliminary outlay. The gist of the matter, however, is, that thereupon he contends that it will be better to take the ore to the districts of coal, rather than to take small quantities of acids, &c., to the mines—in fact, to continue the present system of smelting.

The salts, moreover, need not be made soluble, but reserved for future operations. Electricity, likewise, is not a sine qua non; but if it were so, it is not expensive under the process in question. He finally asks the public and the promoters not to venture their "characters" in this matter. Can any one impeach my character? My position has been attained by individual exertion, and, scientifically and socially, it is far beyond any damage which can be done to it by an anonymous assailant.

A word, in conclusion, from Mr. Hill. He has come forward honourably in his own name, and if I cross lances with him, it is in no hostile spirit. He is admittedly a smelter; wedded, therefore, necessarily to the routine of the system of his compeers, and not ready to admit of alteration or change, or, at least, has his "misgivings." He is not a chemist, and he is not a metallurgist. Sulphurous vapours have been for years successfully treated in the conversion into sulphuric acid. The only drawback to general introduction has been the invariable presence of arsenic, the whole of which,

by this process, is converted into chloride of arsenic, and which, being volatile at a temperature much below that of boiling sulphuric acid, is at once expelled. Mr. Hill says, in the most positive manner, that arsenic is the most pernicious of poisons; and that, if it is not found in the smoke, it is not possible to render it practicable. How could it be, when it contemplated the production of sulphuric acid to be sold at 4s. 10s. or 5s. per ton, through the medium of pumice stone, saturated with chloride of platinum, which platinum is 25s. per oz., 20s. per lb., or 44,800s. per ton? Throughout his specification it is repeated that he claims for nothing being new or novel, excepting the use of chloride of platinum.

Mr. Hill's components of "copper smoke" are a wonderful array of poisons and destructive, and might be insupportable, if the whole of the smoke was necessarily required to be collected; from the smelter's furnace; but the fact is that, under the process of the Miners' Reduction Company, the copper smoke will be scientifically arrested and combined, and the whole of the arsenic, and all the other components stated by Mr. Hill, will be collected at low temperature as sulphuric acid, &c., and no particle of copper will be expelled in smoke. Mr. Hill does not doubt the successful dealing with these poisonous components—it is simply a question of economy with him. It appears to me that this question is self-disposed of by Mr. Hill when he enumerates the components of copper ores, and which, if converted into sulphuric acid, instead of being dissipated in smoke, would produce a close approximation to the original cost of the ore.

The Legislature enacted, about two years since, that all manufacturers should consume the smoke produced in the combustion of coal, which does not possess such a frightful array of poisons as "copper smoke;" yet the latter is allowed emission with impunity. Why does not the Government step in here, if merely on sanitary principles?—2, Poplar-terrace, May 9, 1856.

J. W. PERKINS.

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY.

Sir,—Without waiting for Mr. Perkins' "withering summary," which is to be launched in your next Journal, I venture again to beg a corner in your columns, to enable me to clear myself from the foul aspersions contained in your last Number. I am accused, Sir, of "gratuitous misrepresentation, and wanton depreciation." I must acknowledge, Sir, that my letter stands in strong contrast to Mr. Clement's reply, in many respects than one. I will only mention one, and let your readers to find out the others. I write for the benefit of the public gratis, Mr. Clement for a fee. The tenor of his replies to me, and other correspondents, betray the salaried official. The prospectus of the company declares him manager. He repeatedly begs "a fee" from your correspondents, for his valuable information. On the first page of your Journal he announces the astounding fact that to his "certain knowledge" the manufacture of sulphuric acid is carried on extensively in the realm of Great Britain; and for "a competent fee" he will show these extensive manufacturers how to make it pay. The little word "fee" explains altogether, Sir, Mr. J. H. Clement's conduct with the above concern; and really, when one comes to reflect on certain wonderful performances in California, and Mr. Clement's antecedents as a whole, the irresistible conclusion is, that there are men who will do, or write, or say, anything for "a competent fee." If Messrs. Wagstaffe, Perkins, and Clement, had been made entirely dependent for their remuneration on a share, say, even half the profits, then my opposition would have ceased here; but the prospectus distinctly states that they are to be allowed to appropriate 10,000s. of the capital of the company, which I should think is a sufficient and "competent fee" to render more bashful men than Messrs. Perkins and Clement valiant.

I appeal to my former letter, Sir, to show that I am not one of the old school of smelters, and I would be the first to advocate a change for the better, but you, Sir, who have for many years been the guardian of the miners' interests, should know that all abortive attempts to throw off the yoke will only bind the shackles more closely. And because I am certain that this crude and ridiculous concern will have exactly this effect, and for this reason alone, have I again ventured to trespass upon your space.

I submit, Sir, that my facts and figures remain not only ununsundered, but have been forth by candidly admitted. Mr. Clement only exclaims, "The gist of his letter is 'Why did you take nitric acid as a solvent?' Why did you not take sulphuric acid?" I would willingly have accommodated Mr. Clement; but it passes my chemistry to produce "the very valuable commercial products" dwelt upon with such unction in the prospectus, and mentioned in the mysterious specification as the nitrate of potash and soda from sulphuric acid, or the sulphates.

Mr. Clement, in his reply to Mr. Hill, lets out by accident a specimen of the experiments at Millwall. He looks upon a "pocket key" being dipped into a solution of sulphate of copper, and emerging therefrom covered with copper, as a wonderful invention. This little glimpse behind the scenes is exceedingly suggestive of the class of visitors at Millwall that were so easily gulled.

I am not surprised, Sir, at the storm of opposition this affair has raised; for I am of opinion that a more transparent piece of humbug was never before attempted to be palmed upon a credulous public.

On the subject of lead ores I would gladly enter, but must defer for the present, and would only say one word to Mr. Clement in conclusion. His sneers and random guesses are all wide of the mark; for at the present moment I am making loans of small quantities of lead ore, and compelly from copper ores, which I smelt for copper; and I assure him that I can make it pay without his assistance. My name will also be forthcoming when I consider there is any necessity for it.

London, May 13.

A SMELTER.

[Our correspondent is very irate with Mr. Clement, and there would appear to be something personal between that gentleman and "A Smelter." Mr. Clement has appended his name, and "A Smelter," in common fairness, should do the same.]

GOLD MINES AND SHAREHOLDERS—WHO ARE MINUS?

Sir,—In these days of legislative reform, the disregard of legal claims as exhibited by the directors of mining schemes amazes all those who, as speculators in the gold mania, placed reliance on civic boards, and confidence in Cape-court. The treasures of Australia, where are they?—the amalgamated gold of California, where? Why, where they ever were—only in the matrix of the quartz, or in the possession of active and enterprising operators at the mines; men who work on their own account, and work hard to maintain themselves, until a chance nugget may indemnify a long-protracted perseverance. All the prospecting, and all the promises so liberally set forth by mining facilities, in print, are vanished, together with the large capitals invested by the public in 17 shares.

About 4,000,000s., the earnings chiefly of the industrious classes, have been wholly swallowed up in this Maelstrom of civic rapacity. But that is not all, for none of these companies issued shares but at a premium—the Aqua Fria Company having attained the fictitious value of 31s., or 200 per cent. profit, before they sent a single man to the dreary land of gold; and the other Californian ventures realising various quotations, from 1/2 to 1 prem., or 100 per cent. on the cost. Into whose pockets, then, has this reduction of capital of which the subscribers were bereaved? Is there an example where the subscribers ever gave evidence of such a result? No! not one! Large as was the premium, or swag, or plunder, or the difference (if stockbrokers and "stags" prefer that designation) on Californian scrip, it was a trifle to some of the Australian bubbles, which were blown out to a volume of 100 times the original 17 sterling.

Of all these schemes but few have been called to account, and fewer still (indeed none) have been found to disgorge their unrighteous gains. The very fact that only small holders are concerned, and that the contributions were made up originally by small speculators, who sold out at a gain, secures the impunity of directors. Those directors are still responsible, but the difficulty is to unite in one common purpose the scattered possessors of certificates, which are as worthless as the nominal guarantees are contemptible.

In railway liabilities, the obligation on directors is in nowise more stringent, but the shareholders, being proprietors of large amounts, look further, and take more pains to obtain restitution through the medium of law—law in manner such as we are now blessed with, that cheap and expeditious medium of justice—that is, Chancery law. Only one Australian company has been as yet brought up to that ordeal—the Lake Bathurst; and in that one there is little encouragement to sue out the right, for the directors (if discoverable) make returns *nulla bona*. It is small satisfaction to plundered scripholders to hear judges declaim against perjury and speculation by directors and their adjuncts, for a pound of abuse will never liquidate one ounce of responsibility; but when City magnates, with snug shops or counting-houses, are available, and liable for derelictions or mal-appropriations, it would be both wisdom and virtue to make an example of urban-judicial dignity in ruffles and gold chains. The example of Mr. Hudson, who was made to disgorge large sums on process before the Lord Chancellor, may suffice to show that restitution is still to be had. There are, however, many debts and liabilities still owing by several companies which are manifestly recoverable from the directors. Of such kind are the engagements made by the Quartz Rock board to the British Mutual shareholders: they are bound to pay 1500 shares, which, although covenanted for in Dec., 1851, are still withheld. When shares were at a premium of 10s. they refused to account, alleging that they would pay in cash; now that shares are at a discount that bargain must be ratified, if only a few of the deluded subscribers would join to exact satisfaction.

At these theatrical performances, the ordinary course is to present an account of expenses and disbursements, giving a hopeful statement of expectancies, of ores brought to the surface, of shafts sunk, of adits driven, and of other performances, which, with the aid of some poetical license, may argue the certain, the infallible result of wealth and treasures never equalled at Ophir. At one public meeting, an alderman director actually promised that every 17 share should be worth 100s.

Having modestly alluded to the high civic standing and unpurchaseable honour of the directors, and the general annual meetings, the public made up to that ordeal—the necessity and enterprising spirit of approving shareholders, for only 2s. 6d. per share, simply to accomplish the great works in meditation, but chiefly to save the money originally invested; without the little ultimate advance, all hitherto subscribed must be lost. Well, hitherto this mode of keeping up the game has succeeded; the wretched bubbles are still kept afloat, and new empires are found to fill the office of directors for another year.

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Meetings at Mining Companies.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austin-fair, on Wednesday, Mr. JOHN MARGENTON in the chair.

Mr. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. A statement of accounts, from Jan. 1 to March 31, was submitted, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| To balance last audit | £330 4 10 |
| Copper ore sold | 923 2 8 |
| Carriage | 63 3 6 |
| Calls received | 1894 0 0 |
| Sales of forfeited shares, interest, &c. | 121 16 6 |
| Cash advanced | 439 19 2 = £3933 6 8 |
| By mine cost, Jan. to March | 2225 13 10 |
| Lord's dues | 79 9 4 |
| Coals and freights | 262 7 0 |
| Merchants' bills | 601 17 9 |
| Cash advanced repaid | 309 0 0 |
| Sundry expenses | 40 13 7 = 3710 3 6 |
| Balance in favour of adventurers | £123 3 2 |

In the estimated account of assets and liabilities, the balance against the mine was £1102, 11s. 9d.

Mr. KING then read the report of the agents, as follows:—

May 13.—The lode in the 122, at East Crinnis, is 2 ft. wide, spotted with ore. The 112 cross-cut is progressing very well, and the ground is congenial for minerals. Smith's shaft is now down 9 fms. 4 ft. under the 90; the men are still employed in cutting through the lode in the 90 cross-cut; it contains a little ore, but not of any value, and its character does not hold out much hope for an improvement. Reid's shaft is now down 158 fms. 3 ft. from surface; ground still favourable for sinking. At the 70 west, on Hunter's lode, it is now 18 in. wide, and much improved during the past week. The tin lode east is still looking well; we are daily opening very valuable ground. The cross-cut from this point north, to cut another parallel lode, is progressing satisfactorily. In consequence of so much water in the bottom of the 90, we are compelled to stop the ground in the 90; the men are still employed in the 104 and 112. This is evidently a lasting run of profitable ground; we have stopped the bottom for some fms. in length, and have found it worth about 20l. per fm.; it is also still improving in depth. The copper specimens sent to the office were broken from the deepest part of the bottom a few days ago; this run of ore ground being about 50 fms. long, is, in fact, of great importance, and judging from its present appearance, from this point alone we shall be able to double our returns, when the 104 and 112 are under it, which are now being prosecuted with the utmost vigour. The specimens of tin ore are of first quality, and the stratum in which the lode is imbedded is highly mineralized. It may not be amiss to remind you that this lode is parallel to, and within 300 fms. of, the tin lode in the Par Consoles, which is one of the best mines in the county; this we consider a good feature. From the fact of the improvement in the bottom of the 90, and the existence of the tin lode, with the chance of finding a course of ore at Reid's shaft, which will soon be 162 fms. from surface, and more than 10 fms. under the old workings, we consider that you may reasonably expect remunerative results. The machinery throughout is in good working order, and every branch of work is progressing satisfactorily.—J. DALL, G. P. TAYLOR, J. THORNTON.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said he considered the leading portions of the report would do credit to the management of the mine. At Reid's shaft, they set out to sink 158 fms., and were now down 158, and had now only 4 fms. to sink before driving the cross-cut. The next point of importance was the tin lode east, where they had cut into a very valuable course of ore; and it certainly appeared evident that they had at length arrived at the turning point. The specimens on the table were from the bottom of the 90, but at the present time it could not be taken away, except at an enormous expense, as it would now cost 10s. per ton, instead of 25s. when they got under the 90.

Mr. STURGES, when to know when the lode would be reached?

Mr. KING replied, in about three months.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: But we do not say it will then be at surface and dressed.

The CHAIRMAN said, although he believed the meeting would agree with the committee that it was a satisfactory report, and better than had hitherto been received, they would still have to put their hands in their pockets again, and probably again. There had been a very large relinquishment of shares—in fact, they had been reduced one-half; but although the present position might seem to be a very bad one, the calls would be so also. However, they had the advantage, even at the present time, as a short time since they could not get rid of the shares at 5s. each, while they were now selling in the market at a good price.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know whether the specimens exhibited were average samples of the lode?

The CHAIRMAN did not think the captains would pick out the worst. (Laughter.) Perhaps they might select some good ones—at any rate, they reported the value of the lode per annum. (Hear, hear.)

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said it would be seen, by the accounts of assets and liabilities, that there was a large amount due to the merchants; he would, therefore, propose that a call of 1s. per share be made.—The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said there was a bill before Parliament respecting the rating of mines to the poor, and if a vigorous opposition were not got up it was very likely to pass. The adventurers in South Wales Frances had called a meeting, and sent a circular round to all the mining companies, inviting them to co-operate in opposing a measure that must be injurious to the mining interest at large.

Mr. STURGES considered it possible that the rating might be proper upon those mines that were working at a large profit.

Mr. KING remarked, that wherever a mine was started, it was the means of keeping a large number of the poor; the proposed measure could, therefore, only be regarded as a burdening mines with supporting the agricultural portion of the population.

Dr. McCREAK could not see why even the rich mines should be taxed. They had run the same risk as that had not been so fortunate.

Mr. LEE said there was no question of the most simple way of opposing the measure was upon the principle of taxation. No person's business was taxed for the poor; it was the premises they occupied, and not their trade, that was taxed. The rating of mines would be a subversion of the principles of taxation.

Mr. SMITH considered that Mr. Stevens took a most important view of the case, and hoped his observations would be brought before the Legislature.

A resolution was then unanimously passed, that the rating of mines was unjust in principle, and highly injurious to the mining interest. The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of reducing the call from 1s. to 3d., by cancelling the forfeited shares now in the hands of the committee, and also that all scrip certificates be called in and cancelled. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, on Thursday.

Capt. L. B. VERNON, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. JOSE HITCHENS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN then read the following report of the directors:—

The directors, in compliance with the rules of the association, now lay before the proprietors the half-yearly statement of the finances, and the proceedings of the officers of the association, up to Dec. 31, 1855.

In our 38th report we spoke of a series of retrenchments at the mines, then in practical course of operation, by which it was hoped to effect a saving in expenditure of some 2000l. per annum. In our 37th report we had the satisfaction to lay before you the details of a result which more than anticipated our expectations—namely, a reduction of 1494l. 7s. 6d. on the half-year. Your directors have now the pleasure to report a further decrease of expenditure for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1855, of £217,75s. 6d., as compared with the diminished expenditure of the last half-year. This progressive economy has now reached its practical limits. It has been effected without, as your directors believe, at all impairing the efficiency of any department of the service, with the exception of the duties that devolve upon the chief commissioner or representative of the association in Brazil, which office remains in abeyance. The inconvenience of this state of things is now further enhanced by the decease of Mr. W. HITCHENS, the cashier, who was a member of the committee of management, pending the appointment of a commissioner, or chief officer. In Mr. HITCHENS the association has lost a zealous and intelligent officer, and his decease will require an immediate reconstruction of the local management in Brazil.

GONGO SOCO.—The most important point of operations at this place—viz., Joinville's adit—has progressed favourably, although there have been some vexatious delays, arising from water, the difficulty in driving through old and broken ground, and other unforeseen circumstances. The directors expect by the first of next month to arrive to hear of the intersection of Duval's shoot. The Cumbea shoot is still further west, and a longer time will be required to reach it, but the most vigorous measures will be used to reach the vein without delay. Explorations are being carried on by the estate of Gongo Soco, in the hope of finding productive food for the stamps, and in discovering new sites for operation.

GONGO RIVER.—The operations at this place have not realized the hopes that were held out by the committee at the mines, and although, to a certain degree, the bed of the river has been explored without much success as yet, at a future period, and in more propitious times, it may not be inexpedient to carry out more extensive works to prove this piece of ground, which the directors yet believe may turn out to be very valuable.

ANTONIO FERREIRA.—In the detailed report of Capt. W. Treloar, printed and circulated among the proprietors, on Dec. 26, 1855, and in page 38 of the said report, the following appears:—"A portion of the stone I pulverised in a fine powder, dried, and weighed 94 lbs. of it, and then washed it in a bala, it produced 26 grs., equal to 1 oz. 7 dwts. 2 grs. per ton. A sample of the lode I dug to send you, together with a few stones I obtained from Senhor Joao Pereira, which came from the place now buried with rubbish, and which is about 3 fms. west of where I took my samples." These samples the directors have received, and submitted them for trial to Mr. G. F. ANSELL and others; the result is as follows, obtained by amalgamation:—1st trial, 2 ozs. 4 dwts. 10 grs. per ton; 2d trial, 2 ozs. 13 dwts. 2 grs. per ton. From stones received from J. Pereira, 1st trial, 4 dwts. 12 grs. to the ton; 2d trial, 12 ozs. 1 dwt. 4 grs. to the ton. After receiving the report of the gold obtained from these samples, the directors immediately instructed the committee at the mines to institute any trials of an inexpensive nature that might give them a further insight as to the permanent value of the lode. This estate, which contains three distinct mines, has always had the local reputation of being the richest estate in Minas Geraes, and the former directors refrained from working the same, from the exorbitant duty then charged by the Brazilian Government on all gold raised, and the difficulties that would be encountered in giving the place a thorough and efficient trial. The duty is now abolished, and with the scientific appliances now in use, the difficulties formerly considered insurmountable ought to be overcome, and the directors do not consider it advisable to turn their attention, and the working force of the association, to other subjects, until these points on which they are already engaged should have been finally tested, and decided upon.

CATA PRETA, BANANAL, AND THE OTHER LARGED AND MINING ESTATES.—These estates are monthly inspected, and no encroachments are allowed to take place on them.

CALL.—The directors have again been obliged to call on the proprietors for a further sum of 10s. per share, to complete the investigation, and to carry out the plans of Capt. W. Treloar, which the committee appointed by the proprietors in May, 1855, together with the directors, considered as most important; and although unwilling as the directors were to call up more capital, they were compelled to do so to meet the current expenses of the association. The directors postponed the call until the latest moment.

The CHAIRMAN, in elucidation of certain points in the report, observed that the expenditure at the mine in 1855, as compared with the expenditure in 1854, had been, in round numbers, not 2000l. less, as at first anticipated, but was computed at 3899l., which, allowing for mine charges, might be safely fixed at a minimum of, say, 3500l. This progressive economy had now reached its practical limit, without impairing the efficiency of any department of the service, unless, perhaps, the office of commissioner, which was still in abeyance, and that of chief cashier, vacant by the decease of Mr. HITCHENS. To fill the former, they had made every possible exertion to find a proper man, and at one time thought they had succeeded; but when they came to test the capabilities of the gentleman, it was deemed advisable the appointment should still remain in abeyance. With respect to the operations at the mines, at Gongo Soco, their progress was satisfactory, and they expected by the first mail, which was over due, to hear of the intersection of Duval's shoot. Whether they would have reached the vein or not it would, of course, be impossible to say, but it was fully anticipated the advices would be of a favourable character. The Cumbea shoot was still further west, and would take a longer time to intersect. At Gongo River the operations had not reached the hopes held out, although the bed of the river had been partially explored; but they did not conceive they ought to abandon it without further trial, which, however, they were not disposed to make at present. The Chairman then briefly referred to the result of the experiments made with the samples from Antonio Pereira, by Mr. Ansell, and stated that neither the directors nor Mr. Treloar held themselves responsible for other samples than those supplied by himself; and, in conclusion, expressed his regret that they had been compelled to make another call of 10s. to meet imperative wants, but that refrained from doing so as long as possible, but he was happy to say, it had been well responded to, having received some 3117l. on account, and there now only remained 1885l. unpaid.

Mr. GRASS read the financial statement for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1855, from which we abstract the following particulars:—

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Balance last audit | £3945 8 9 |
| Cash on account of tenth and eleventh calls | 1284 11 0 |
| Interest, transfer stamps, and fees | 87 10 7 |
| Half-year's dividend on 3000l. New 3 per Cents., and insurance premium | 43 5 3 |
| Proceeds of gold, May June, and July | 776 3 10 |
| " " Aug., Sept., and Oct. | 795 16 1 = £6934 15 6 |
| Mine costs and materials | 4752 16 4 |
| Office expenses and sundries | 722 8 9 = 5475 5 1 |
| Balance in favour of mine | £1430 10 5 |

The statement of assets and liabilities showed—liabilities, 1811l. 5s. 8d.; and assets, 2020l. 2s. 11d. Besides 183 shares, and 2000l. New 3 per Cents. reserve fund. The profits of gold at Gongo Soco, during the half-year to Dec. last, consisted of—For July, 7 lbs. 4 dwts. 17 grs.; Aug., 5 lbs. 1 dwt. 11 grs.; Sept., 7 lbs. 5 dwts. 15 grs.; Oct., 5 lbs. 3 dwts. 3 grs.; Nov., 5 lbs. 2 dwts. 7 grs., and Dec., 4 lbs. 4 dwts. 13 grs. Making a total of 34 lbs. 10 dwts. 11 grs.

The CHAIRMAN enquired if any shareholder had any remarks to make in reference to the report or accounts, or any suggestions to make?

A PROPRIETOR wished to know the exact loss on working for the half-year?

Mr. GRASS replied, as near as they could ascertain, about 2734l. 7s.

Mr. W. CHURCH presumed that the average loss was about 10s. per share.

The CHAIRMAN answered in the affirmative. But they preferred putting it down as expenditure, rather than loss, as they expected it to be repaid by the produce from the points on which they were now engaged.

Mr. W. L. OLIVER said it was important it should be borne in mind that the report was only brought up to Dec. last; but he thought it might be have been advisable to have given the later advices. He gave every credit to the directors for the way in which they had conducted the proceedings; and having carefully watched the various reports issued, he could bear testimony to their ability. They were now on the point of certainty, and he hoped they would, as soon as possible, get into Harris's shaft.

He understood that, from this particular point (Duval's shoot), at much as 30 lbs. of gold per day were obtained at one period. He thought there was no gentleman present but would like to see the report and accounts adopted in their entirety; and reminded the meeting of the important fact, that besides the two important points they were engaged on, it should not be forgotten they had 30 square miles of freehold land, besides household and other property, which he would not name; and concluded by moving the report and accounts to be adopted.—The motion having been seconded, was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said they were perfectly unaccounted for the non-receipt of their advices, which were hourly expected. According to the laws of the association, they gave the reports up to a certain date, and acting up to these laws, they could not exceed that date. Nothing gave them so much pleasure as to see their friends; and the moment advices were received they were laid upon the table, and were always open to inspection.

After some further questions relative to the advisability of printing, with the report and accounts, and further advices which may arrive in the interim of publication, which the CHAIRMAN said could be done as an addendum; as to the probability of the company receiving offers for their land from the promoters for the railway in the Brazil; and then on the appointment of a gentleman to succeed Mr. HITCHENS; the retiring directors, Captain Vernon, M.P., and Mr. T. B. Hildge, were re-elected. Votes of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

The thirty-first annual meeting of proprietors was held on Thursday, at the company's offices, Old Broad-street, Mr. OLIVER FARBER in the chair.

Mr. HEWITT (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said, their first duty would be to elect four directors, in the room of those who went out of office by rotation. Each of those gentlemen had been respectively proposed, and were duly qualified for re-election. The names of the gentlemen were Sir Robert Campbell, Oliver Farrer (the Chairman), Samuel Eastace Morgan, and Joseph Meyer Montefiore. The names having been put serially, they were declared duly re-elected.

The SECRETARY then read the following report:—

The directors have the pleasure of informing the proprietors that the bank's operations during the year have been of a highly satisfactory character. Before now, proceeding to place before the meeting the result of the year's business, they will, as usual, advert briefly to some of those topics which it has been customary to notice in their annual report.

For several years the directors have been able to make the progressive improvement and increasing prosperity of Ireland a subject of congratulation, and they have seen with much satisfaction the continuance and extension of this improvement, and its beneficial effect on the business of the bank throughout the past year.

The harvest of 1855, though not an abundant one, was yet, in most respects, not greatly inferior to the average. The potato was severely planted, and throughout the northern and western counties it proved to be a large and fine crop; but in some districts in the south, especially round the coast from Wexford to Cork, it was deficient and inferior. High prices have, however, been obtained for all kinds of agricultural produce, and this increasing the resources of the population, has been beneficial to the home trade of the country.

The flux crop not having been remunerative to the farmer in the years 1853 and 1854, a considerable smaller extent of ground was sown with flux last year. The produce was considered rather good, but the quality was generally good, and the result on the whole satisfactory to the growers. The linen trade has been moderately active, and fairly remunerative to those engaged in it.

The directors have to inform the proprietors that two new branches have been recently established—one at Nenagh, which was opened on March 10, and the other at Templemore, opened on April 21, in the present year. These towns are both in the northern division of Tipperary. At Nenagh the directors were urged to open a branch, in consequence of the recent failure of a local joint-stock banking company; and at Templemore, which was a branch of the late bank, the directors were urged to open a branch, in consequence of the recent failure of the late bank, the directors were urged to open a branch, in consequence of the recent failure of the late bank.

The attention of the meeting is now requested to the following statement:—

| | |
|--|---------------|
| The accounts submitted to the last yearly general meeting, in May, 1855, showed the amount of rest or undivided profits at March 31, 1855, to be | £162,316 15 8 |
| Out of which there was paid to the proprietors a bonus of 4 per cent. at Midsummer, 1855, amounting to | 21,600 0 0 |
| Leaving a balance of | £140,716 15 8 |

And there has been further deducted the amount of two half-yearly dividends paid to the proprietors, as follows:—viz.,

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| At Midsummer, 1855, | £21,600 0 0 |
| At Christmas, 1855, | 21,600 0 0 = 43,200 0 0 |
| Leaving of the rest of last year a balance of | £97,516 15 8 |
| To which there has been added the amount of net profits for the year ending on the 29th, being the last Saturday of March, 1856, after deducting the property tax and providing for all bad and doubtful debts | 99,370 16 8 |

Making amount of rest, or undivided profits, at March 29, 1856, —£196,787 12 4

Upon this statement the directors desire to remark that the amount of net profit realised during the past year is the largest that has been shown in any year since the bank was established, which arises partly, no doubt, from increase in the bank's business, but aided considerably by the high rate of interest on the one hand, and by an unusual freedom from losses on the other. These peculiar features of the past year the directors think it proper to mention to the proprietors, as the amount of the year's profits is larger than can reasonably be expected to be continued under ordinary circumstances, and this should be kept in view, in order to prevent disappointment from a lower scale of profit in future years.

In conclusion, the directors have to intimate to the proprietors that it is their intention to pay in July next a bonus, or extraordinary dividend, of 1l. on each 100l. share, and 8s. on each 10l. share of the capital stock of the bank, in addition to the usual half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent., making the amount to be then paid 2l. on each 100l. share, and 16s. on each 10l. share for the half-year ending at Midsummer next; and they will also as heretofore pay the property tax for the proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN then rose and said, that his duty in moving that the report be accepted, approved, and ordered to be printed, and circulated among the proprietors, was a very short one, for his observations would be a mere repetition of the report. He begged to congratulate the proprietors, and the whole of the kingdom, on the continued improvement throughout Ireland, and that this establishment had derived so large a portion of that improvement. This was the thirty-first time that the directors had met the proprietors since the bank was established, and during the progress of those years they had never been enabled to show so large an amount of profit as on this occasion, and he thought he might say that this bank was never in so wholesome and prosperous a condition as it now was. They had made ample provision for the future, which could be expected to be continued under ordinary circumstances, so they still showed a very large amount of profit. He would further remark that which must be satisfactory to those present—namely, that day by day, and month

by month, there was a growing increased confidence towards their establishment. The shares, in a large proportion, had passed into the hands of persons resident in Ireland, who looked upon them as a permanent investment, and he believed there was no establishment in which more confidence had been placed by the public.

The directors thought it right to make the income of the shareholders permanent in its character, and that those who vested their money in the bank should not be subjected to a fluctuation of income. Many of their proprietors, or shareholders, were ladies, who especially ought not to be liable to receiving a large income one year, which might be curtailed the following year. It was much more to the credit of the establishment that persons should look rather to the permanent income which they received from it. Such was the position in which the society now stood. The directors were now enabled to tell the proprietors again, that in July next they would have a dividend of 1l. per share; he could scarcely call it a bonus, because a bonus came so seldom. The object of the directors (and it was his own opinion, too) was to continue the rate of dividend and bonus at present proposal. If the society would only do that, they would keep the reserved guarantee fund at a proper amount, and there was every prospect that the same dividend would continue for years to come. (Hear, hear.)

He felt he should not do his duty if he did not call attention to what he considered the important paragraph of the report—he meant the last. That paragraph was not put there under an idea of anything unfortunate being to be looked for, or that they had anything to fear; at this time the amount of profits, and the prospects for the future, were as good as ever they had been; but with the high rate of interest in money during the last year, and the extraordinary credit which commenced in Ireland, they could hardly anticipate many successive years of such prosperity. If they had, so much the better. But the point which he desired to urge was, that if in another year it should appear that their profits were not so large, it must not be imagined from that fact that their position was deteriorated; but in a period of great excitement and change large profits would accrue for a year or two. The state of Ireland was progressing, and was most satisfactory, and that many gentlemen present knew, perhaps, better than he could do. There were, however, two or three circumstances which he could not help mentioning—one was the state of the paper currency. It had diminished in the most wonderful manner. He had in his hand a paper taken from the Government returns, made up to the first Saturday in January last, from which it appeared that the number of paper in Ireland, in the year 1849, was 620,749; while, by the return, made up to January this year, the number was 73,983, being not one-ninth of what the number was in 1849. This was a most satisfactory statement, and it showed the prospect of the paper currency. There was full employment for every able-bodied man; wages were good, and instead of there being a want, there was a superfluity of labour. The numbers who had obtained out-door relief, according to the return made up to Jan. 1 last, was 826 only. This was, indeed, a marvellous fact. True it was, that the number of those who were in the house was 72,700, but a large proportion of this number consisted of women and children. So that of the able-bodied men, as compared with this country, it was as a drop of water in the ocean, and was a fact so much in favour of Ireland. The greatest improvement had resulted from the Lands Improvement Act, which was now operating in a most satisfactory manner, and the reports of the Commissioners spoke of it in high terms. There had been since the Act was first established 160,000 acres of land improved, at an average expense of 4l. 16s. per acre; and it was stated that the improvement was so great that it had induced many persons to follow out the good example set by the Government engineers, and gentlemen were improving their lands at their own expense rather than resort to Government loans. When this great work first took place, the labourers engaged were totally unacquainted with the nature of the work, but they had now become efficient in their labour, and there was scarcely one employed who did not know how to perform his work. The profits were large, although the experiment had been tried upon lands of a cold and low character, which had been almost considered worthless, but which now produced the finest wheat. Ascertained that where the lands were well and thoroughly drained, stiff clay land produced large crops of wheat. The report stated that the directors had established two new branches; one arose out of the unfortunate circumstance of the failure of a certain establishment. They had established one branch at Nenagh, and this was the first time of going to that part of the country, and the other branch was at Templemore, and within a month of their establishment the branch at the Grand Jury gave them the treasurer's account—a convincing proof of the thorough confidence which they felt in the establishment. There was one thing to which he desired to call attention, and which must be a matter of pride to their management—namely, that this year they had made no debts. Looking to the numerous establishments with which they did business, and to the extent of their transactions, this must appear to men who were in the habit of looking into accounts scarcely possible; he need, however, hardly tell the proprietors that though the directors bestowed their best attention to the supervision of the company's business, yet they could not much to the ability and aid of the officers of the bank. Gentlemen could not imagine officers who could show more zeal, intelligence, talent, and industry. (Applause.) He would now sign the report, and he would be happy to see the report printed, adopted, and circulated amongst the proprietors. If any gentleman had any questions to ask, he should be happy to afford him every information. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. JAMES MALONEY said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion, and from his acquaintance with the south of Ireland, and his knowledge of the officers of the bank, he could not forbear giving his testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the business had been conducted, and to the public. He testified to their courtesy upon all occasions. He knew the gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Limerick and Clare, and he highly approved of their meritorious conduct.

The question was put, and the report carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said he had now nothing more to do than to thank the gentlemen present for their attendance, and expressed a hope that they might meet again next year under equally favourable circumstances.

Mr. PHILIP TWISS said he was sure the meeting would not part satisfactorily without conducting the business of the bank. The decision was made, and he, indeed, satisfactory to find that the affairs of Ireland were in a prosperous condition, and that fact might have contributed to the increase of the profits of the bank. At the same time, he would observe that the experience of last year must have shown that it was not in their power to say that during the last year they had made no bad debts. He had great pleasure in moving thanks to the Chairman and directors for the diligence and judgment which they had always shown in the management of the society's affairs.—Sir BUNTON McNEILL seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.—The Chairman acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting separated.

In the advertising columns of our present Journal will be found an announcement to the effect that a mining company is formed for the purpose of working the CANISIAN and MINER, near Barmore, in the county of Wick. It has become known for undertaking these operations, has been caused by the investigations and reports of Mr. Gibbs, the well-known engineer, who has had the question tested with great minuteness and care; and has, besides, spared neither time, expense, or trouble in arriving at the conclusion, before giving his sanction to the undertaking; that the auriferous lodes of Wales will amply pay for working. Some weeks since, we alluded to this measure, and we are now glad to find that the subject is assuming a practicable shape; and unless the investigation necessary to elucidate this complex question had fallen into such responsible hands, we should, in all probability, have been misled, and fallings have been in the decision that those lodes would not pay for working, but we are glad to find that such strong hopes exist that Merionethshire will become a valuable mining district.

A prospectus has just been privately circulated among capitalists in London and Paris, with some highly influential names as council of administration, for the formation of the British and Foreign Credit Company (Compagnie Générale du Crédit Européen—Limited). Capital 500,000l., in 25,000 shares of 20l. each. The objects of this company are to make advances on public shares or other securities, to grant loans on the security of every description of personal property, goods, plate, jewels; to cash dividend warrants, discount foreign and inland bills; to transact business in specie, or in bills to any foreign state; to aid in making purchases in any part of the world, and to receive and pay out money for the same, and, under any circumstances, be negotiated. The general object is to assist, by means of an extensive fund comprised of small capitals, the full development of either public or private enterprise of known and approved character requiring temporary aid; and the daily increasing communication between the two principal cities in the world, caused as well by the commercial pursuits of their merchants as by the alliance of their countries, will enable a company with simultaneous action in each such city, to afford the readiest and most approved medium for assisting parties in such cases, or sale of public securities in their respective markets. The basis of operations will be in London, with branches in Paris and other cities, as may be found necessary. The committee controlling all the operations will be in London, and meet once a week; with a sub-committee sitting daily for business purposes. This company appears likely to take a high position in the commercial world, and when established will doubtless be well appreciated by the public.

BLASTING PAPER FOR MINES.—We understand that an American has discovered what he designates a "blasting paper," which is pronounced by old miners a desideratum; it is thin, flexible, and perfectly solid, impervious to water or moisture, and not a pore exists in it. Water may be kept in it for 24 hours without a drop, and further, an egg can be boiled in it, on a stove, and yet the paper will not be wetted through by the boiling water. In a drill hole it will not occupy much room as the thick paper usually made use of in wet places; and, whatever length of time it may be kept, by accident, the powder will be kept dry, and thereby not only the price of the powder saved, but the labour of drilling out and re-charging the blast.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WEAVING.—An ingenious Frenchman, M. Marin, has discovered a method by which he is enabled to employ a cheap description of paper—*papier paille*—in the preparation of cards ordinarily made in Jacquard looms. At the late Exhibition, M. Marin received a first-class medal, in addition to which, by decree of the Emperor, he was awarded 4000 frs. An immense saving in the cost of production of Lyons goods is anticipated; and in order that those interested may have every facility for inspecting the improvements, the inventor is establishing one of the machines in operation at 8, Rue Conservatoire, Paris.

THE WOOD-PAPER COMPANY (LIMITED).—A company is in course of formation, for the manufacture, under Watt and Burgess's patent, of paper from wood fibre. It is well known that, during the past two or three years, the scarcity of wood for the manufacture of paper has induced many scientific men to turn their attention to the manufacture of the former from some other material; but none of the suggestions of many of which have been patented, appear to have been carried into effect. During this time, the patentees have been made searching investigations of the practical value of their process, under the supervision of six gentlemen, who held the highest positions in the country, and having fully satisfied themselves of its importance, the subject is now submitted to capitalists and the public, with a view to prove the most profitable project of the day. The process consists in boiling logs from carpenter's shops, planing machines, &c., in a caustic soda ley, and being thoroughly washed, subjecting them to the action of chlorine gas, which is treated with caustic soda, which instantly converts them into a pulp, which is then bleached, and made into paper in the ordinary manner. The trustees for the wood pulp is 13s. 2s., or 20l. below that of third quality rag pulp. The trustees have the opportunity of taking extensive premises, either by purchase or on lease, for the purpose of making all the hydrochloric acid, soda, and bleaching material required for the manufacture of 34 tons of pulp per week, or 1768 tons per annum. The apparatus necessary for the treatment of the wood will have to be added. For a careful estimate, it appears that a profit would ensue on the manufacture of the wood pulp, above quantity of 40,444l. per annum, on a capital of 60,000l., or 25 per cent., and that, when capital, it is believed, will be ample to work on such a scale, and that, when the additional capital is called up, the profits will be doubled. The cost of rag pulp is 13s. 2s., or 20l. below that of third quality rag pulp. The trustees have the opportunity of taking extensive premises, either by purchase or on lease, for the purpose of making all the hydrochloric acid, soda, and bleaching material required for the manufacture of 34 tons of pulp per week, or 1768 tons per annum. The apparatus necessary

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

THE GARDINETT MINING COMPANY.—We have already noticed the Gardette Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, and Cobalt Mine, in the department of Isère, France, of which a clear description has been given in the *Illustrations* of the *Transactions* of this day's Journal. A company is now being formed for the purpose of working these mines, the wealth of which, though well known to exist, has, from a variety of causes, remained neglected and has suffered to remain undeveloped up to the present time. Before venturing to recommend these mines to the notice of the British capitalist, as presented by the prospectus, we have caused them to be examined by a competent person, who obtained the most reliable information possible respecting them. We have examined the original report of M. Henriette du Thury, made by him on the 20th of June, 1856, in which he stated that the base of the mountain was red granite, composed of red felspar, quartz, and grey mica. Above was a greyish black quartzose rock. The micaceous rock, in which was found the ore, was of the gold mine, was covered by a secondary calcareous rock, which constituted the upper part of the mountain: it was of a deep bluish grey; the inclination and direction of the strata varied considerably; but, generally, they inclined to the north, upon an angle more or less steep. The primitive rock, at the southern extremity of the mountain, above the village of Yzmont, the micaceous rock is covered with a composition of calcareous globules, having an appearance of a half volcanic nature. The works, which were followed to the surface, was with the greatest activity, were both surface and underground. The surface operations consisted of 22 open attacks,* or drifts, and continued in shafts, levels, cross-cuts, &c. The shafts open to surface, two were followed to the extent of 15 metres, with works more or less extended into the interior. At one of the levels, one has been followed in the direction of the lode 47 metres. The underground workings are much more extensive than those of the surface. One of the in-

from the manufacture of the larger than the smaller sized slates. The blocks are removed from the rock by a power saw, and the employment of the power saws is accompanied by trucks to the sheds, and the splitting into the required thickness by means of broad chisels, after which the "dressers" cut the rock so split into the sizes denominated princesses, duchesses, countesses, ladies, &c. It will be seen from these remarks that the introduction of machinery has at present effected little in the development of a slate quarry, further than the raising of the material from the quarry to the place of deposit, and the splitting and dressing by machinery—that is, shaped into the different sizes; but the destruction of rock by this means is considered greater than by hand. The great point, therefore, to be obtained in working a slate quarry is to economise labour; and there is no doubt that in the removal of the top, and also the blocks of slate, the transit of the material from the quarry to the place of deposit, and also in the splitting and dressing, the employment of machinery may yet effect important advantages, in abridging manual labour.

Mr. O'REGAN denied that his plan was the same as that of Mr. Williams; who, in his turn, O'REGAN for their identity, and added that if any one chose to introduce a perforated plate, he might place it where he liked, and he (Mr. Williams) would guarantee him against all consequences arising from infringement of patent right.

Mr. BENNETT remarked upon the good which had resulted from the Smoke Prevention Act, and the simple means which had been adopted to render the ferry steamer almost smokeless, and the atmosphere at the pier heads bright, clear, and healthy.

Bates, but since their bankruptcy the works have been suspended.—*Plymouth Mail*.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, May 13: Field's engine-shaftmen are cutting pit in the 140 fm. level, preparatory to sinking the shaft below this level. The lode in this level, east of shaft, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, unproductive; the lode in the same level, west of shaft, is split into two parts, each of which being about 6 in. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. The winze sinking below the 140 is set on tribute to six men, at 4s. in 17. The south lode in the 130, east of shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, having a promising appearance. In the 80, east of Davey's engine-shaft, we are cross-cutting south, for the purpose of proving if we have all the lode with us. No change to notice in the 100 south of the shaft, or in the 70 north. All other parts of the mine are just as last reported.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. Fellow, May 13: The 10 fm. level, north of the engine-shaft, is yielding 30 cwt. of copper ore per fm. The slope in the back of the 10, north of engine-shaft, is yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fm., and 1 ton of lead. In the 10, south of engine-shaft, driving on the western part, the lode is yielding fully 2 tons rich copper ore per fm., and indications of further improvement. In the old south level, where a cross-cut is driving west, no lode is seen as yet. We hope to be ready for sinking on Monday next. In my opinion the mine is looking very well.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, May 14: There is no material alteration in the 130 east or west since last report. The lode in the 115 west is 3½ ft. wide, and will run out from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm. In the rise in the back of this level the lode is worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 115 east is 2 ft. wide, yielding from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. The slopes in the back of this level are worth 6 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 103 is without alteration. Jackson's stopes in this level will yield 5 tons of ore per fathom. We continue to open tribute ground in the 33 fathom level east.

BOLENOE.—W. Roberts, May 10: The 50 east is suspended for the present, and the men are employed rising towards the 40, in order to ventilate both levels; the lode in the rise is small, and ground harder than usual. In the 40 east the lode is 2 ft. wide. In the 30 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of prlan and spar.

BORINGTON CONSOLS.—W. Godden, May 15: The 48 fathom level cross-cut is driven south of Annie's shaft towards the lode 13 fms. 3 ft. Since last report, the 12 end has been driven on the north part or lode 3 fms., where the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, flookan, capel, and occasionally stones of black and grey copper ore; the south part of the lode is much the same as for some time past.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Jones, May 15: Shaft No. 2. This work is now 3½ fms. below pit; and although the lode from this dip, has not yet been reached, the air being bad we cannot make much progress, but the end west looks better than ever.

BRYNAIL.—J. Rouch, May 15: The north part of the new lode, in the 10 east, does not look so well as when I reported on it last week, but still produces fine specimens of ore; the ground is rather hard, and the lode is small; however, water issues from it, which has been hitherto a true indication of the lode being large, as well as productive, before us. The lode in the 20 east is about 2½ ft. wide, in which there is a branch of ore, towards the back of the level, 4 in. wide. We are now getting into a change of ground, and, from all appearance, this will soon become a productive level; all the ground that has already been laid open on the lode contains lead ore. There is no change to notice in the stopes this week; the slope east of the rise is still worth 20 cwt. per fm.; the slope west of the rise, from 10 to 12 ft. per fm.; new stopes, from 6 to 7 ft. per fm. Since shipping the parcel of ore, I have removed the dressing part to the old floors, to extract the ore from the refuse accumulating from the 10 for the last few months; it will produce several tons of ore. We have also 9 or 10 tons of ore broken in the mine.

BULLER AND BASSETT UNITED.—In Vickers's engine-shaft the lode is still very promising for copper ore; it is full 4 ft. wide, and is composed of a good gossan. The footwall of the lode appears to be turning down, or, rather, getting more upright; I hope this change will make it more speedy for sinking; we are at present paying 150, per fathom.

BUTTERDON.—T. Grenfell, May 15: The pit mentioned in my last is finished. The shaftmen will now commence cutting ground for fixing the lift in question.

BWICHSTELLAN.—J. Williams, May 10: The operations are principally confined to the surface, where the carpenters and smiths are putting up the line of rods for pumping the water from the shaft below the adit, which we shall be prepared to recommence in a short period, by machinery instead of hand labour.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—W. Cooke, May 10: In the 60 cross-cut north, at sump shaft, we have cut a small branch, containing copper ore, underlying north, and the lode is getting wetter; the ground is chiefly clean killas. The men work with spirit, and relieve underground so that no time is lost. The tin at Caroline tributer pitch will be out on the 14th inst.; the men have made good wages, and will try to get all their ore to surface next week. We sold, on Tuesday, to Messrs. Danbur and Co., 1 ton 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. black tin, at 81s. per ton, 136s. 8d.; 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. seconds, at 51s. 10s. per ton, 127s. 11s. = 148s. 10s. 8d. Owing to the very dry weather, our water-power for stamping has greatly fallen off. The tin lode at Caroline's is 8 ft. wide, producing excellent work; they have still a large pile of it underground and at surface, that will turn out 4 tons of black tin, equal to that sold.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, May 10: The 10 west, on the caunter, continues to produce 1 ton of ore per fm. In the winze sinking under the adit the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones ore.

CARVATH UNITED.—J. Webb, May 3: The engine-shaft is sunk about 9 fms. below the 20; the lode continues to increase in value, being 5 ft. wide, good for tin, and leaving the lode standing to the north of the shaft, which will not be operated on until we open out the 30 fm. level. The lode in the 20 and 10 ends east has improved during the past week. The men in the 20 west will be engaged a few days longer putting up a rise to the 10 for ventilation; this will enable us to send on the 20 west to a great extent; the lode going in this direction is very wide, containing tin and copper, and promises to lead to great deposits of copper. The stopes in the 10 continue to supply the stamps. The shaft is sinking by nine men, at 107. 10s. per fm. The 20 east is being driven by four men, at 17. 15s. per fm. The 20 west is being driven by four men, at 22. 5s. per fm. The 10 east is being driven by three men, at 27. 6s. per fm. The stopes ten men, varying from 16s. to 30s. per fm.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, May 13: During the last week Morris's shaft has been sunk 5 ft., and the ground is favourable for progress. The 62, west of Morris's shaft, has been driven 6 ft., and a good improvement has taken place, the lode being about 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, mudiie, prlan, and ore, worth about 100. per fm. The rise in back of the 62 has been put up 7 ft.; the lode is full 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mudiie, prlan, blende, and rich copper ore. The 50, west of Morris's shaft, has been driven 6 ft.; there is no change in the lode to notice. The rise in back of the 50 has been put up 7 ft.; the lode is still a good course of ore, worth from 40 to 50, per fm. for the length of the rise (12 fms). The pitches continue to look well. The western shaft has been sunk below the 25 fm. level 6 ft.; the lode is still a good course of ore, worth 30, per fm. for the length of the shaft, 9 fms.

CUBERT UNITED.—J. Trewin, May 14: At Trebellan, the lode in the 76, south end, is much the same as last reported, 13 in. wide, composed of quartz, mudiie, and lead, worth 11 cwt. of the latter per fm. The lode in the north end is increased in size; it is now 1 ft. 10 in. wide, composed of quartz, &c., worth for lead about 6 cwt. per fm. The lode in the 66, north end, is 20 in. wide, composed of a very kindly quartz, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are much as stated in my last report, worth 7 cwt. of lead per fm. The stopes south of the engine-shaft are still of the same value, 7 cwt. of lead. The lode in the sump-winze continues stationary, 16 in. wide, producing a little lead. The stopes in the back of the 66, south of the said winze, are worth 5 cwt. of lead per fm. No change to notice in the stopes in the back of the 36, north of the engine-shaft, worth 2 cwt. of lead per fm. Towser's shaft is set to sink below the 66. We have on the mine, dressed and undressed, about 20 tons of good lead ore.

CWM DAREN.—F. Evans, R. Waters, May 14: The dry weather during the past week has rather hindered us in sinking, but we are glad to say there is now a good supply of water, and the men at work at the shaft. The lode in the 40 west has not been taken down for the week, as also in the stopes. In our next we will give you particulars as to its appearances in those places.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Lord, May 14: The new shaft is sinking very satisfactorily, we are down 18 fms. 4 ft., the men have 3 feet more to sink of their last 10 fms. stint. The ground is a soft grey clay, and requires timber; the water does not trouble us yet. I have put two men to sink the trial shaft, east of the cross-course, to-day.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Neill, May 15: In the 32 fm. level west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work—a very promising lode. In the same level east, there is no alteration—lode still producing great quantities of mudiie. The lode in the 20 east is 5 ft. wide—saving work. We have recommenced sinking the winze in the bottom of the level about 20 fms. behind the present end, which was suspended on account of the water; it is now drained by the level below; the lode here is 2 ft. wide—saving work. The stopes in the 20 west are yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 10, driving east of the western shaft, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The shaftmen have completed the trip-plat below the 32, and are now preparing to drop the 10-inch lift of pumps.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tysack, May 10: We are hindered in consequence of the dry weather. Our wheel is now almost at a stand, and the 10 fm. levels are full of water; if we do not get a change in the weather, the water will be up to the adit level by Monday next. I put the men who were driving the 10, west of the engine-shaft, to drive the adit level west. In driving this level we had very promising lode, composed chiefly of gossan, copper, and large stones of solid lead ore. The yield of this adit will now more than pay the expense of driving. We have also four men stopping down the sides of the adit level, west of the shaft; we find the lode here to be from 12 to 14 ft. wide, containing branches of lead and copper throughout. The bottom endmen and the winzemen are now engaged on surface, cutting turf, and making a small pond to supply the dressing-flooring with water, which is much needed. We have now in the ore-house 20 tons of lead ready for market, and about 10 tons of lead spoiled ready for the crushing-mill. Should we have a supply of water, we shall clean 15 tons in this month.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—R. Williams, May 13: The stopes east and west of winze in the bottom of the 33, have improved a little this week, and are now turning out good lead. In the 12 east, there is a deal of junk mixed with the rise, which has a kindly appearance. The pitches are looking very fair, one has improved greatly, and the tributers are making fair wages.

EAST BRONGCH.—T. Pascoe, May 12: We have had a slight change in the weather, with a little drizzling rain. We are now in way of forking, but not making any great progress as yet. If we should be favoured with a few heavy showers, we could get the water in fork by Friday or Saturday next, which is now up to the back of the 20 fm. level.

EAST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—A. Down, May 15: The lode in No. 1 trial shaft maintains its very promising character, water a little increased. The lode in No. 2 trial shaft is much as last reported on, composed of strong capel, quartz, and gossan. No other change to notice.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—The lode in the 34, driving east and west from the engine-shaft, is small and unproductive. The lode in the rise in the back of the 22, east from the engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, yielding ½ ton of ore per fm. Nothing has been driven in the 22, east of the engine-shaft, during the past week, as the air has allowed the men to continue rising. The lode in the 12, east from the engine-shaft, is still large, and yielding good stones of ore. The lode in the 12, driving west from the engine-shaft, on the caunter lode, is 1 ft. wide, composed of peach, prlan, and mudiie, with spots of ore, and the ground easy for driving. The men are progressing favourably with the deep adit cross-cut, south from the new shaft. The lode in the rise in the back of the 10, west from the flat-rod shaft and North Buller lode, is 10 in. wide, and producing a little ore. The lode in the flat-rod shaft has not been taken down in the past week.—May 10.

is 10 in. wide, and producing a little ore. The lode in the flat-rod shaft has not been taken down in the past week.—May 10.

EAST WHEAL WREY.—W. George, jun., May 10: The lode in the adit being still very large, we only carry a part of it with us, and purpose cutting through the remaining part. By this mode of working I consider we shall be enabled to explore the ground more effectually, as well as being less expensive for driving. We are now giving 17. 3s. per fm. I have no doubt by continuing this level south the lode will soon become more concentrated; when, from present appearances, we may reasonably expect to see more lead. During the past week we have seen very pretty spots of lead in the flookan, which is different to any I have before seen.

ESGAIR MWN.—S. Vial, J. Pauli, May 10: The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 55; the ground is much harder, but the lode has rather improved, worth about 12 cwt. per fm. No change has taken place in the 35 since last report; the lode is large, containing spots of ore throughout, but not to value. The 40 east is producing saving work. The other parts of the mine remain unaltered. At Esclair Ddu Mine, we find that the old men carried their workings from 4 to 5 ft. wide. We shall lose no time in clearing to the end of ground, and have further let a contract, for 60, to cut down a piece of ground standing between the cross-cut and lode, which will leave space enough for a lodge at this level.

FEE DONALD.—J. Muffet, May 13: The part of the lode we are driving on in level B end, on the Smiddy, is poor; at present it is about 5 ft. off the lode standing to the south of the level, where we are opening out the side behind the end; lode worth about 6 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in level C end, driving west, is composed of flookan and spar, unproductive.

GREAT BADDERN.—J. Rogers, May 13: The mine is looking much the same as last reported. We sampled on Thursday last, computed, 42 tons of good ore, which I think will come up to what it is called.

GREAT CRINNIS.—S. S. Bice, May 12: The lode in the 80, east of Union shaft, is without any change to report on. The rise in the back of the 38, east of Union shaft, is holed to the 31, west of Cornish's, thus effecting a communication for air, and rendering ground available for setting on tribute at our next survey day. In driving cross-cut north, the lode is producing copper ore of good quality; from the improved state of the lode, it is probable, as we extend the level eastwards the cross-course, we shall find the lode to give further evidences of richness. The lode in the 38, west of Union shaft, is assuming a better appearance for productiveness. The North lode in the 38, west of engine-shaft, has improved in size, being now 2 ft. 6 in. wide, containing copper ore. We are extending the 38 on the course of the north part of the middle lode, east of engine-shaft. The lode produces good quality ore, and appears favourable for making deposits of ore. The lode in the rise in the back of the 24, on Middle lode, west of engine-shaft, averages 1 ft. 6 in. in width, containing copper ore, worth 12, per fm. The lode in the 17, east of the 24, on Middle lode, and to communicate with the 24, west of engine-shaft. Against my next reporting, I shall be enabled to give a more extensive statement on the ground workings, and offer some remarks on the tribute department.

GREAT SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—A. Down, May 15: The ground in the 25 fm. level cross-cut north is harder than when last reported on, consequently it is rather slow of progress; we expect to cut the lode in the course of a few days. There is nothing particular to report on in costeaning.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, May 10: The lode in the 70 is 3 feet wide, producing a little copper ore, and letting out much water—a very promising lode. In the 60 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 3 tons, worth 25, per fm. In the rise in the back of the 50 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 6 tons, worth 43, per fm. In the rise in the back of the 40 the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 3 tons per fathom. In the rise in the back of the 30 the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 4 tons per fm. In the 40 the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm.

GREAT TREGUN CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, May 14: At Hobler's shaft, the 40 is driven 6 fms. 1 foot west of the shaft. The men have been desoling the lode, and before the pitch, to take it down; the lode was not quite so good, but they had not taken down more than a few inches before it appeared to be as good as ever. I have now before me some solid stones of copper this moment broken, and my impression is we are nearing a course of ore. I shall set the shaft for sinking this afternoon, and put four men to drive on the present end. Carke's shaft is sinking very satisfactorily; the men have sunk 10 feet out of the 2 fms. stint last survey day. I believe this lode will very shortly be as good as Hobler's lode. The ground is altering, as well as the lode, as we deepen the shaft.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, May 15: In the 20 cross-cut, south of Morris's engine-shaft, the lode is cut into 8 ft.; for the 10 ft. it is composed of capel, mudiie, prlan, quartz, black and grey ore, and malleable copper—the remaining 2 ft. is principally capel. The engine will be ready to work in about a month, when the sinking of Morris's engine-shaft will be resumed, with as many men as can be brought to bear on it.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Bugelhole, W. Arthur, May 10: The 180 fm. levels, east and west of Painter's shaft, are without alteration since our last report. The lode in the 170, west of same shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; this end is within 16 fms. of Copper House shaft. The lode in the 160, west of the latter shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 8, per fm. Copper House shaft is now complete to the 160, and put up; we shall be ready to sink below this level by the end of this week; we have a lode of great promise to commence on, which we contemplate will be more productive than the last 10 fms. The lode in the 145 west is producing a small quantity of copper ore, mixed with stones of lead. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 137 is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore; the lode in the 137 is 2½ ft. wide, worth 27, per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 130, immediately over the 137, is much improved, yielding 2 tons of good ore per fm. The lode in the 125 fathom level, east of Falmouth's shaft, is 8 inches wide, and will produce ½ ton of ore per fathom.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Crease's shaftmen have taken out the collar, and dropped the lift; the water is now 7 fathoms below the 144. Treilaw's shaftmen have been sinking ladder-rod from the 115 to the 134, easing the shaft, and making preparations for dropping the ladder under the 135. No. 31. The stopes in back of the 93, east of the 93, are worth 12, per fm. No. 82 and 83. The stopes in bottom of ditto is worth 16, per fm. The stopes in back of the 90, west of No. 81 stopes, is worth 18, per fm. No. 92. In the 45, east of flat-rod shaft, the lode is large, producing some good stones of tin.—Trueman's Lode, No. 68. In the 30, west of Culm shaft, the lode is large, producing tin and copper.—Wheal Metal, No. 94. In the 80, west of shaft, the lode is worth 50, per fm., and has improved during the week. No. 95. In the 80, east of ditto, the lode is worth 40, per fathom. No. 96. In the new winze in the 70, east of shaft, the lode is worth 40, per fm. No. 99. The stopes in back of the 70, east of shaft, is worth 12, per fm. No. 102. In the 70, east of shaft, the lode is worth 50, per fm.; this lode, from the fair character of its component parts, its size, and quality of its tin, gives all who have seen it the impression that it will be the champion lode of this part of the property, and when it meets the present main Metal lode will produce very large quantities of tin, as in the Wheal Vor Old Lode under exactly similar circumstances.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, May 10: At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 40 we are making fair progress in sinking; no lode taken down this week. We have commenced to drive the 40 cross-cut north, and hope to cut the main lode west of the great cross-course in about six weeks' time. In the 40 east we have met with two small cross-cones this week, which we had rather disordered the lode for the present. In the rise in the back of the 33 the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good work for copper. In the cross-cut south, in the 30, the ground is without alteration, and the end still very dry. In the winze and stopes in the 20 the lode still maintains its size and quality. Our tribute pitches are looking well, and the men are working with spirit.

HOLMBUSH.—In the end driving south in the 145, on the western side of the lead lode, the ground is favourable for driving. The eastern stopes are still producing 3 tons of ore per fm., worth 10, per fm. The lode in the 132, west of the lead lode, continues to yield 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 8, per fm.; in the stopes in back of this level the lode is producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 17, per fm. In the 124, west of Wall's, the men have recently broken some of the lode, which is composed of arsenic and metallic and good spots of yellow ore.

IVYBRIDGE.—H. James, May 11: Yesterday being our setting-day, the following have been driven in the 78 fm. level to drive 2 fms. further east, at 34, per fm., by still of opinion that the main part of the lode is further east. We find, from a close observation, that the lode gone down from the 68, both north and south from shaft, is underlying east nearly 1 ft. in a fathom; and, furthermore, the sump cut is perfectly dry, and cannot have any communication with the large lode seen in the upper levels, as I am certain if that part had been cut it would have let down a large quantity of water. The 68 to drive south by four men, 2 fms., at 34, per fm.; this end is still poor, but appears likely to improve shortly. Boriace's winze to sink by four men, to hole to hole to the 65; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 5, per fm.; well as lay open one tribute ground, which can be taken away at a far greater advantage than before the winze was holed. The 53 south is suspended for the present, in consequence of our not being able to get away the stuff, but shall be able to drive it again, if thought desirable, after the new shaft is completed to the 53. I stated before that we had holed the new shaft to the rise with a borer, and have now about 10 ft. more to sink and rise to make a regular communication; therefore, we have put the six men who were sinking under the 58 to rise, in order to effect it as soon as possible. The new shaft is sinking by nine men, at 18, per fm., to hole to hole. We shall put four men to clear the 68 north in the early part of the week. I find, from information that some of the men have gathered, several of them are anxious to get pitches in the back of the 68 north; therefore, we shall get it cleared as fast as possible, and see what can be done in that direction.

H. James, May 15: We have succeeded in cutting another part of the lode in the 78 fm. level, 4 ft. wide, and as far as I am able to form an opinion, by merely cutting it through, I think it will produce 10 cwt. of lead to the fathom. I intend to drive a few feet further east, to make certain that we have all the lode, which will be done by Saturday, after which we shall cut the plat, and drive north and south on the course of the lode. We have set three men to clear the 68 north, and shall get on in that direction as fast as possible. No alteration in any other part since I wrote you on Monday.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—J. Key, May 13: Since my last report, I have costeaned further east on the East-Whale George lode, and at that point the lode is upwards of 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prlan, quartz, capel, mudiie, &c., altogether a very promising lode for copper ore. At present I have suspended all operations on this lode. Since that I have put four men to sink and stoppe the bottom of the adit on the Mill lode, where we have got a large and promising lode, composed of a beautiful spar, prlan, and some large stones of rich yellow copper ore, with a leader of copper to the north, of the same quality about 4 in. wide, altogether a splendid looking lode. I have also men collaring up the old shaft in the adit, in order to draw up the work, &c. I have got some men clearing out the adit level to the north of this, that was driven by the ancient miners, and are in about 100 fms., but not reached the end yet; here we anticipate, by the appearances of the burrows left by the ancients, having a good lode. The sett is very extensive, the granite range bounding our eastern limits, and several copper and tin lodes of a great length.

LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, May 14: Moyle's shaft will be holed to the rise coming up from the 10 fm. level before this reaches you, when no time shall be lost in putting down a lift of pumps, and prepare to sink below the 10. Venton's stopes is not so good as it has been; the other stopes are much the same as for some time past. I am using every exertion to repair the error from the levelling of the lead, and hope to get the water all at the mine by next Monday evening, when I will write more fully.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Richards, May 14: There is no alteration in the 35, either north or south of Richards's engine-shaft, since last report. The lode in the 13 north of Richards's engine-shaft, is of good size, and, being composed of quartz, sugar spar, and good spots of ore, is a kindly lode. In Ware's winze, sinking below the adit level, the lode is full 3 ft. wide, composed of congeal spar, flookan, and spots of lead. We intend communicating the winze with the 13 below, for procuring proper ventilation, &c.

MIXON.—A. Thompson, May 14: Our operations have been somewhat retarded last month, in consequence of the box getting disconnected from the rod in pumping below the 78 fm. level, and from the effect of the sulphurous vapour from the water lode, which has been very much increased. We intend, nevertheless, to sample about the end of next week. The end south in the 83 fm. level is driven 3 fms., and still continues very good, and particularly so in the bottom of the level, with every indication of a mine further improvement; this bears strong evidence of the productiveness of a mine downwards. The north level is driven near 2½ fms.; but as we have not yet passed the bed of limestone mentioned in my last report, no great alteration has yet taken place, although the appearances indicate a speedy and favourable change. Since it will be necessary to make some alteration in our machinery for pumping below the 78 fm. level before the sinking is resumed, it is our intention to commence about the beginning of next week; this will cause a suspension of our bottom works for from two to three weeks. The chief alteration will consist in removing the ground, or stifle, which will enable us to work iron rods in a straight direction, instead of breaking several angles, as we are now working with chain and pulleys; this method entails upon us occasional breakages and hindrances, which we hope to avert by the contemplated improvement. The level south of wheel pit shaft has been driven by us upwards of 2 fms., on Kidd's Saddle, and is now producing good saving work; an improvement has taken place here within the last few days. The level north of the above shaft is now cleared, and the men put to clear sump some of the bottom of the level. It will be also necessary to empty the shaft, which is said to be sunk 25 fms. below adit, in order to ascertain the nature of the old workings, if any, in connection with the shaft and saddles.

MOLLAND.—T. Bonnetts, May 14: There has been very little work done in the eastern mine since last reported on; consequently, there is no alteration there to notice. All our force is being required in sending up materials, and capstaning the old mine; and if we have good success, I hope we shall finish this work in the course of five or six days.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIL.—M. Barbary, May 13: The Penrhil engine-shaft is now 6 ft. below the deep adit level. The lode in the same is about 2 ft. wide, with a promising appearance, and producing some good stones of ore. The lode in the deep adit, driving east of Penrhil, is 18 in. wide, yielding at present 5 or 6 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes west of the lode, on an average, yields 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the tribute pitches are yielding a fair quantity of ore. In consequence of the weather being so very dry, we have no water either for drawing or dressing.

NORTH BASSETT.—T. Glanville, May 10: I have to inform you that the lode in the 72 is yielding 6 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 62 the lode is yielding 5 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 62 is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 52 the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. There is nothing new to report in the other parts of the mine.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Prince, May 10: The adit level is drained, and the water is down 2 fms. below it, where the sumpmen are engaged in cutting bearer-holes for bearers and distern, which will be fixed to receive the plunger-lift with the utmost possible dispatch.

NORTH FRANCES.—P. Hosking, May 10: The lode in the 42 fm. level has been rather hard the last fathom, but it is improving now the ore is dipping east. Eale's shaftmen are cutting the plat; they will complete it next week, and then begin to sink the shaft under the 42. The ground at Mackean's shaft is a little better.

NORTH TOWY.—Wm. H. Reynolds, May 12: At the engine-shaft the ground is rather hard, but, on the whole, we are making a favourable progress. We have a branch of the shaft 3 in. wide, leading throughout, and this is regarded as a favourable indication of the character of the lode in depth. The south end in the 20 is looking considerably better.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—A. Pryor, May 14: There has been no lode taken down in the 52 fm. level end, driving west, this week. In the 42 the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The rise and also the stopes in the back of this level continue to yield about 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 30 end, driving west on the middle lode, is not so productive as it has been. In the winze sinking in the bottom of this level the lode is worth 34, tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level continue to look well, yielding respectively 2, 2½, and 3 tons of ore per fm. The dressing department is going on as usual, and all other parts of the mine are progressing favourably.

ORHAMPTON CONSOLS.—J. Richards, May 14: We are securing the engine-shaft timber, on the completion of which the sinking will be resumed; in the meantime the shaftmen are engaged in bringing up a shallow driving for unearthing the shaft, which will prove of great advantage to the sinking. There is a collection of the leads (about 200 fms.) completed, and the remainder being got on with as fast as necessary. The foundation of the smith's shop, &c., is taken out, and the masons will commence building, I hope, early next week. The wheel-pit is progressing favourably. The capstan, shears, and other materials, bought at Old Wheel Robert, are nearly all on the mine; they are of the best possible description and workmanship, and equal in almost every respect to new, and there is no room whatever for the shaft to sink, together with the powerful wheel intended for sinking the shaft for draining purposes, and the shaft sunk to a sufficient depth, the lode on being cut will be found to contain metallic mineral in abundance; a finer one at the depth already seen is not yet discovered in the two counties. Every possible exertion on my part shall be used for getting the machinery, &c., in working order, in the least possible space of time.

OLA.—J. Stephens, May 16: The lode in the adit level, driving west, has improved since last reported. We have broken some good stones of lead and copper this week; on sinking 20 or 30 fms. on this lode, I have no doubt but that we shall have a good mine. The south lode is 1 foot wide, spotted with copper ore throughout. I have received a letter from the captain of the vessel, saying he will take the copper ore in the beginning of next week.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—J. Delbridge, J. Carpenter, May 10: In the 80 east, on Martin's lode, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 30, per fm. In the 80 east, on north lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 30, per fm. In the 80 west, west of engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and unproductive. In the winze sinking below the 68, on the same lode, the lode is unproductive. In the 60 west, on Martin's lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 50, per fm.; the appearance of this lode is much improved in the past week. In the rise in the back of the 60 west, the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 100, per fm. In the 55, east of engine-shaft, on middle lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding a little tin. In the 40 west, on engine lode, west of cross-course, the lode is yielding tin branches, and unproductive. In the 40, east of cross-course, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 4, per fm. This lode has a kindly appearance, so far as we have seen it; to the east of the cross-course it is composed of prlan, quartz, gossan, and tin, and the lode about this point is likely to produce a quantity of tin-stuff, when Bragg's shaft is communicated to this level. We have a pair of men preparing to sink the shaft below the 24, which is now sunk below this level, as reported, about 11 fms.; we find it full, within 8 ft. of the 24, with water and stuff. In the 65 and 55 cross-cuts no lode is yet met with. Our tribute pitches are yielding a fair quantity of tin-stuff. The calciner is working very well, and our surface works are progressing with dispatch. On the whole, our prospects this day are more cheering than in past weeks.

PENHAUGER.—T. Grenfell, May 15: The shaft is sunk 3 fms. 5 ft. from surface. **PHINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.**—R. Davies, May 10: We are progressing favourably in cross-cutting, and according to calculation, the lode is likely to be cut, or, be very near it. Large streams of water are coming from the cross-cut, and we are under the necessity of working the engine two strokes per minute more than usual—this indicates that we are near the lode.

SOUTH CHENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwinn, May 10: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 74, the ground is much more favourable for sinking. In the 84, east of flat-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore, but not to value. In the 84, west of flat-shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per 100 ft. In the 84 cross-cut, no change to notice. In the 84, west of the 74, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 1 1/2 tons of ore per 100 ft. In the 64, east of Gore's, the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 1 1/2 tons of ore per 100 ft. In the 74, east of Gore's, the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 2 1/2 tons of ore per 100 ft. In the 44, west of flat-shaft, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, yielding fine stones of ore, and from every appearance of the lode is likely to continue so. There has been no lode taken down this week in the stopes in the back of the 74. Our tribute pitches are without change.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, May 10: This week the men have been employed cutting a clastic plat, and preparing to fit a plunger-lift in the 70, before they commence driving west towards the ground lately discovered in the 50 west. In the 50 west the lode is nearly 2 ft. wide, occasionally producing stones of ore.

SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—G. E. Tremayne, May 8: In the 70 ft. level, north of Fuzellish engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing sandstone work. This level will, when communication is made, enable us to resume driving the 54 north; in the latter the lode is equal to what last reported. North of Locks engine-shaft, we are clearing and securing the deep adit, for the purpose of taking up the water.

SOUTH WHEAL ROBERT.—J. Cocking, May 15: Since my last we have taken out sufficient ground for the wheel-pit, and also for the bob-pit, and the men have commenced waiting up the same yesterday evening, which they will get on with as fast time will admit. All other surface operations are progressing satisfactorily. The wheel is on the mine, and as soon as the wheel-pit is completed we shall commence erecting the same with all possible dispatch.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—No lode has been taken down at Michell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 100, in the past week. The lode in the 100, driving east of Michell's is 16 in. wide—poor. The lode in the 100, driving west of Michell's, is 2 ft. wide, yielding from 3 to 4 tons of good ore per 100 ft.; a fine, kindly-looking lode. The lode in the 90, driving west from Michell's, on Youren's lode, is small and poor. The lode has been taken down in the 90, east of Michell's, since last reported. The lode in the 78, driving west from Michell's, is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per 100 ft. The ground in the 78, east of Michell's, is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per 100 ft. The lode in the 78, driving west of Michell's, on Youren's lode, is 18 in. wide, and much improved since last reported, and is now producing 2 1/2 tons of good ore per 100 ft. The lode in the 66, driving west of Michell's, on Youren's lode, is small and unproductive. We have hoisted the rise in the back of the 45, west of Gore's, to a winze sunk in the bottom of the 35, by Wheal Eaves, for the purpose of driving the 45, but we cannot say if there is any ore in the ground in the bottom of those sinks, as the men have not yet cleared the mud, &c., from the bottom. The lode in the back of the 42, in the rise east of Michell's, is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 1/2 tons of ore per 100 ft. Moreons: Moreons' men are cutting plat at the 40. The lode in the 40, driving west, is small and poor. The lode in the 40, driving east, is 15 in. wide, and unproductive. The lode in the 30, driving west, is 2 ft. wide, and unproductive. The lode in the 30, driving east, is 3 ft. wide, a fine, kindly-looking lode, but poor. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 20, west of Gore's, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 6 tons of good ore per 100 ft. The lode in the 10, driving west from shaft, is 1 ft. wide, and unproductive.—May 10.

SOUTH WHEAL WRKY.—R. Harvey, May 16: We have driven on the lode already opened on about 11 ft. further south, were it from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of apatite, gossan, felspar, and prill, with some stones apparently very rich for silver, being of the same nature as that of the lode which was opened on further north, and was very rich for silver. I have this week taken the bearing of the lode, it is north of east and south of west. Capt. J. Jones will inspect again next week; he is much pleased with the appearance of the lode, as at present laid open, and the stratification of the country on his report next week. The lode is 3 ft. wide, and the strata of the country, which I have no doubt will be satisfactory to the company.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, May 14: The general appearances of the mine is very encouraging. The end east at the 25 is looking very well. We are getting on with a small parcel of copper, and also a small parcel of nickel, and hope soon to increase our sales of nickel. Part of our railroad at the 25 is daily at work on Dowson's shaft. We are in course of laying down and completing this road to Young's shaft; this railroad will effect a saving of 200, or 300, per month when completed. I consider we are getting into a fair way of working; all our machinery is working well. Our next sale of tin, for the month of May, will be about 10 tons.

SWANPOOL.—J. Trewen, May 14: The lode in the rise in back of the 80, east of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan, spar, and munda, with stones of lead. The lode in the rise in back of the 40, east of new shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay, munda, and lead. The lode in the 30, east of new shaft, is 4 ft. wide, a very kindly lode, producing 2 tons of lead per 100 ft., but of rather inferior quality at present; but I think the lode in this level will improve as we drive under the pool. The men from the 30, west of engine-shaft, are at present securing the level; no lode taken down since last report. The lode in the 20, west of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of lead, and has a kindly appearance. The lode in the adit, driving west, is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, clay, and munda, with spots of lead. The lode in the adit, driving east of the Pool, is small at present, and poor for lead. The tribute department is looking much as usual. We expect to sample about 30 tons next week.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD.—T. Foot, May 14: In the 215 ft. level the lode in the end is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 6 cwt. of ore per 100 ft. There are two stopes in the back of the 15, No. 1 producing 12 cwt., and No. 2, 10 cwt. of ore per 100 ft. The 205 end is just the same as when last reported on; the stopes are yielding 6 cwt. per 100 ft. The lode in the 190 is 3 ft. wide, worth 11 cwt. of ore per 100 ft.—A very kindly lode. The stopes in the back of this level are yielding as follows:—No. 1, 12 cwt.; No. 2, 8 cwt.; No. 3, 7 cwt.; No. 4, 6 cwt. of ore per 100 ft. The stopes in the back of the 175 are yielding 8 cwt. per 100 ft. The two stopes in the back of the 160 are producing 6 cwt. of ore per 100 ft. We have nothing new in any other part of the mine.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Williams, May 15: The lode in the 56 ft. level, driving east, is worth 2 1/2 tons of ore per 100 ft.; the winze in bottom of the 56 is worth about 2 tons per 100 ft. We have put four men to stop the back of the 56, and where there is a good ore lode, we shall now begin to turn to account this piece of ore ground, through which the level has been driven for many fathoms. The 68 east is producing some good ore, but it is principally in the bottom; it is, however, a very promising lode, and will, doubtless, improve shortly as we proceed eastward under the ore ground in the 56. There is no lode discovered in the 46 shaft, although the water continues strong from the end, and the ground produces strings of munda, &c. The rise in back of the 35 west is producing some good ore, but the lode is at present a little disordered.

TEESIDE.—H. Bray, May 15: The vein in the roof of the 24 is still improving in the ground is wet, and the men not being accustomed to hard ground makes the proceeding slow. The 24, east of engine-shaft, the vein is 3 feet wide, mixed strongly with ore throughout—ground hard. We are short of hands to go to work at Metal Bank; consequently, there is nothing doing there at present. I have weighed to-day 9 bins 6 cwt. of ore, and sent it to Alston.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—J. Prince, May 10: The lode in the 40, east from Carr's shaft, is 3 feet wide, consisting of quartz, containing good stones of ore. We have forced a current of air through this level, which has enabled us to resume driving the western end, the lode in which is enlarging, containing copper, munda, and jack, and presenting a promising appearance. In the cross-cut we have pierced the lode, but it is not yet cut through; and until we reach the north wall, we cannot give you a decided opinion upon it. We expect, however, to cut through it in the course of Monday or Tuesday next, when a report on it shall be forwarded to you. At Nichol's, no lode has been taken down at the engine-shaft, but the ground contiguous to it looks well. The lode in the 10 west is 3 ft. wide, looking very much better than it did last week. It produces some good tin work, and I have no doubt that, as soon as we get out of the slidy ground, it will be found as productive as it was before.

TREWEETHA.—T. Richards, W. Rowe, May 13: The engine-shaft is now 10 fms. 4 ft. below the 50 ft. level, in tolerable favourable ground. The 50 ft. level cross-cut is extended from the engine-shaft towards the eastern lode 35 1/2 fms.; the present north end appears to show signs of a favourable change in the ground very shortly. The north end, in the western lode, in this level will produce 9 1/2 tons of ore per 100 ft.; the same level south 5 1/2 tons of ore per 100 ft. The stopes are yielding much as usual. We expect to sample next week 30 tons crop, and about 15 tons second quality ores.

UNITED CAREW.—J. P. Pemberton, May 15: Our engine commenced working on Saturday last; it works admirably well, and in every way enables us to prosecute operations in a proper and permanent manner. We have resumed the sinking of the engine-shaft, by nine men, the ground being favourable for sinking, and quite congenial to the strain of our neighbouring silver-lead mines; from these I may infer, taking in the demonstrations of No. 1 lode, that at the point of intersection of the above-named lode by the engine-shaft, which will be effected in about two months, United Carew will present appearances not less valuable than those of its rich neighbours.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Thomas, S. Harper, T. Harvey, May 13: At Clay's engine-shaft the men are making preparations for fixing our standing-lift in the 40 by cutting bearer holes. At the 40, driving south, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, of which 1 foot is spar and prill, mixed with lead, and improving. In the 30, driving north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 35 cwt. of lead per 100 ft. At Bonville's shaft, sinking under the 20, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per 100 ft.; north, on Derrick lode, the lode is split up in branches and unproductive. Driving east on cross lode, to south of Clay's engine-shaft, we have not intersected any other lode yet. Driving north from Field's shaft, on west lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, mixed lode, the lode is 2 1/2 feet wide—spar, gossan, and spots of lead. We set, on Saturday last, 13 tribute pitches to 33 men, at tributes varying from 30s. to 85s. per ton of lead.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Lean, R. Stevens, May 14: The lode in the 35 ft. level, west of flat-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, munda, and stones of copper ore; this is a lode of great promise, and will, no doubt, prove productive when cut under the ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 65. The men have been cutting this level by the end of the present week. The lode in the 75, east of the 65, will produce 3 tons of ore per 100 ft. In cross-cutting south from the north part of the lode being in that direction, we are still driving south, the principal part of the lode being in that direction. The lode in the winze sinking below No. 1 winze, will produce 3 tons of ore per 100 ft. The stopes in the bottom of the 56 are set on tribute. The lode in the 75, west of old sump shaft, is 4 ft. wide, containing stones of ore. We have forked the water to the 55 ft. level in the engine-shaft, to intersect the north and south lodes; we calculate there are 6 fms. to drive to reach the objects contemplated.

WEST BASSETT.—W. Roberts, May 10: On Thursday evening last the men cut a large stream of water in the 51, driving east, which completely drained the 54, and 55 or 9 fms. in the shaft, with the engine working at six and sometimes seven strokes per minute; it continued to flow until Friday afternoon, when the water was again in fork, and the men were able to resume sinking the shaft. In the 94, driving on the soft part of the lode, which is producing good yellow ore. I hope to give particulars about the size and value of the lode in time for the meeting of the 21st inst. Our parts of the mine are progressing satisfactorily.

WEST COLLABOMB.—H. Rodds, May 15: In the winze sinking below the 32, east of Bridgman's engine-shaft, the lode is still very large, being upwards of 4 feet wide, containing very fine spar, spots of lead, jack, and rich stones of copper ore, all

together looking very promising to be productive. In the 42, driving east of Bridgman's engine-shaft, the lode is not quite so large as when last reported on; it is still, however, of a very promising character, being about 2 feet wide, composed of apatite, spar, jack, and copper ore, but not enough of the latter to value; the ground in which is easy of progress, and very congenial for the production of large quantities of rich copper ore. The lode in the stopes in back of the 42, east of the shaft, is without alteration, yielding from 100 to 120, worth of jack and copper ore per 100 ft. All other operations are progressing very satisfactorily.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—J. Webb, May 13: The engine-shaft is completed to the 65, and we shall now push on the cross-cut towards the lode with all speed. The lode in the 45, driving west, is greatly improved, being 2 ft. wide, containing a good deal of munda and black ore—a very encouraging lode. I believe my former report, wherein I have stated that we are likely to find good deposits of ore westward, will be realised; we may have to persevere a little further west, but from an assay taken from this place a few days since, the lode we are now passing through will pay for working on one-half tribute. The 45 is already extended west 40 fms., through a promising lode, which in my opinion will be found productive when we drive under this ground in the next driving, which will be 20 fms. deeper; at all events, that will prove a good trial to it. The ground in the 45 cross-cut, east of the great cross-course, is rather slow for driving, but well stratified, and a good sort of killas for the lode, which we are driving to intersect; we cannot tell the distance we have to drive, not having proved its underlay; I hope to cut it within 8 or 9 fms. further driving. We are sinking a shaft in the new part of the set, on the course of this lode, and find it all 4 ft. wide, very promising. We intend, by sinking and rising, to get a communication with the lode, then we shall be able to work the new cross-cut to almost any extent. The rich lode in Par Consols coming in this direction warrants a continuation of our perseverance; this, with the prospects (named above) westward, will, in my opinion, ultimately reward the company with what they richly deserve—a good and lasting mine.

WEST SORTIDGE.—J. Pryor, May 14: There is no alteration this week.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, May 10: In the 48 east, on Dobree's lode, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 1 1/2 tons of ore per 100 ft. At Winston's shaft, sinking under the 33, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per 100 ft. Other bargains are progressing favourably.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, May 12: North Lode: We have driven the 20 cross-cut south (below adit) 13 1/2 fms., and cut into the lode, but are not half through it yet; so far as seen, it promises to be much more productive than it is in the 10. Some good stones of yellow copper ore have been met with, and the matrix generally is more kindly. The lode in the 10 west is 4 feet wide, worth 8 ft. per 100 ft. The lode in the 10 east is 5 ft. wide, worth 13 ft. per 100 ft. The lode in the adit west is yielding good stones of copper ore. The pitches in the back of the adit west are quite as productive as formerly.—Watson's Lode: The 30 cross-cut north below adit, is daily expected to intersect the lode. In the 30 cross-cut north above adit, a great change has taken place in the matrix of the cross-course upon which we are driving, composed of munda, prill, peach, gossan, and black copper ore, and we are in hopes that a good lode will soon be met with. Other operations are progressing favourably.

WHEAL CREBOR.—W. Doble, May 11: We have branches of rich ore coming in the end west. In the 66, the lode in the east end, in the 66, is without alteration. In Nute's stopes the lode is worth about 2 tons to the fm. In the 34 end, on the south part of the lode, we have some good branches of ore, but not far enough from the cross-course to be settled as yet. In the 24 east we have cut into the south part of the lode; it is about 2 1/2 ft. wide, ore. I believe we shall soon throw open, at the top and the upper levels, such as the deep adit and 12, profitable ground to the south of the old workings. Our samplings will be in two parcels this time, as we think it best, for there will be some produces different by so doing in the largest parcel. I am going to Morwellham this afternoon to divide one parcel, to make room to send down the other. Our engine, pitwork, &c., are in good working order.

WHEAL EDWARD.—T. Carpenter, H. East, May 12: The lode in the 64 east is 4 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore; driven 4 fms. The lode in the 54 east is 4 ft. wide, worth 10 ft. per 100 ft. The lode in the back of the 44 east, is 4 ft. wide, worth 10 ft. per 100 ft. The lode in Bonnet's winze, sinking below the 41, 20 fathoms east of Thomas's winze, is 5 ft. wide, worth 20 ft. per 100 ft. The lode in the 41 east is 3 1/2 ft. wide, worth 12 ft. per 100 ft. The lode in the 41 west is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, prill, munda, and copper ore—altogether a splendid-looking lode.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, May 10: The 85 ft. level cross-cut, driving south of the main lode, continues in a hard granite, which is without any change worthy of notice. The 70 cross-cut, driving north of the main lode, is progressing as fast as the nature of the ground will allow, it being also in the granite. In the 40, west of Taylor's, the lode is nearly all the width of the end, the component parts of it being much the same as I have before advised you.—Newton: The men have been making progress in sinking the engine-shaft this week; it is now better than 3 fms. below the 30, the granite being of a white and coarse grain. In the 30, west of engine-shaft, the lode is more than 2 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, gossan, and branches of prill; in the eastern end, same level, the lode is large, composed of quartz, gossan, iron, and branches of prill, with spots of green carbonate of copper; the lode in either end is showing a promising appearance for so shallow a lode. The engine and machinery generally are working satisfactorily.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—G. Francis, May 15: The lode in the 70, west of the engine-shaft, on Guskus lode, is from 3 to 4 feet wide, and worth 12 ft. per 100 ft. The lode in the winze sinking under the 60, and about 2 fms. west of the 70, is worth 14 ft. per 100 ft. The 40, west from the engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, is worth from 4 to 5 ft. per 100 ft.; and the new lode, east and west course, 60 fms. west from Rapson's shaft, is producing some good copper ore, but the lode is not so large as at the junction with Martin's lode. The tribute pitches are looking much the same as when last reported on.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—J. Lyle, May 13: The lode in the engine-shaft is 3 ft. wide, with some rich blisters copper, and very promising. In the 74 ft. level the lode is small, but there are some good stones of ore in it. The lode in the 50 ft. level is small; this will, I expect, soon alter again, as in the winze sinking under the 40 ft. level, which is 8 fms. further east than the 50 end, the lode is 15 in. wide, and producing 1 ton of good ore per 100 ft. The lode in the 30 ft. level is small. In the deep adit the lode is 3 ft. wide, and of a promising appearance. In the adit level, driving west from the eastern boundary, the lode is small.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, jun., H. Hodge, R. Knapp, May 15: Pollard's shaft is 14 fms. 4 ft. under the 40 ft. level, and the shaft will commence cutting a plat in the 130 in a few days. The lode in the 120 south is 3 ft. wide, and worth 13 ft. per 100 ft.; in the same level north it is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 15 ft. per 100 ft. In the 110 south the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 12 ft. per 100 ft.; in the same level north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10 ft. per 100 ft. In the 100 south the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10 ft. per 100 ft. The winze sinking under this level is communicated with the 110. In the 100 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 9 ft. per 100 ft. In the 90 north the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 9 ft. per 100 ft. Clymo's engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. below the 34 ft. level, and the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 10 ft. per 100 ft. We set, on Tuesday last, a parcel of lead ores, computed 88 tons, to Mr. T. Somers, at 25 1/2 12s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL MORGAN.—J. Thomas: The lode in the deep adit level is 3 ft. wide, composed of flookan, prill, and lead; time shall be lost in forcing on the level, as we shall gain 75 fms. of backs to stop away, which I feel confident will yield an immense quantity of ore. The lode in No. 1 pit is 2 ft. wide, yielding good lead ore; this lode underlies north into Wheel Morgan sett. The stopes under the road continue to produce a fair quantity of lead, and the ground very favourable. We are busily engaged dressing the lead at surface, which will be at market by the 25th inst.

WHEAL NELSON.—W. C. Vivian, May 15: The cross-cut from the engine-shaft to the 60 has never been extended far enough north to intersect the lode, and that consequently the driving that has already taken place east and west of the cross-cut has been on a branch only, and not the main lode. In the eastern end the back parts have come together, and the new lode, a east and west course, 60 fms. west from still standing undiscovered opposite the cross-cut, and an improved appearance is the result. In the western end, seeing that we were driving on the wrong part, I have suspended further operations, and have placed six men to drive a cross-cut north at a point to the west of the engine-shaft cross-cut. We shall by this means cut the lode in course of the present month, in all probability. Over the point at which we shall cut the lode, a run of ore ground was passed over in the level above, which we have been unable to work. Should we drain the lode, we shall be able at once to avail ourselves of this ore ground. There is nothing new to report in the other levels since last week, the lode not having been taken down.

WHEAL POLLARD.—J. Nance, May 6: We have about 4 ft. more to sink the engine-shaft to cross-cut level, and the shaft is still a continuation of the branches in the bottom of the shaft, spotted with yellow copper ore. We expect there are about 9 ft. to drive from the shaft south to reach No. 1 lode, consequently it will take about a month from this time to sink the 4 ft. at the shaft, and cross-cut to the No. 4 lode.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—D. Lanksbury, May 10: In the 90, west from shaft, we have set to rise to communicate to the 50, which we think to accomplish in about two months. In the 80, west from shaft, the lode in back of the end is 3 ft. wide, worth 4 tons of ore per 100 ft. In the 70 west the lode continues small. In the 60 west the lode is 2 ft. big, with good stones of ore, and has a promising appearance. In the 50 east, on the caunter, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per 100 ft., and the lode west of the caunter, the lode will produce 3 1/2 tons of ore per 100 ft. Other parts of the mine are without alteration.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—Z. Carkeet, May 14: On Field's lode, in the 30 ft. level, east of Juliff's shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, the north part of it being worth 20 ft. per 100 ft. for tin; for the last 2 fms. 3 ft. driving the present end is worth 10 ft. per 100 ft. The south part of the lode is composed of spar and flookan, with stones of copper ore. In the 30, west of the above shaft, the lode is 3 ft. 6 in. wide; the north part of it is 18 in. wide, composed of spar and prill, with stones of copper ore, the remainder apatite. In the 15, east of Juliff's shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of gossan, prill, and flookan, the south part of it yielding silver work for tin. In the winze sinking below the 15, west of Juliff's shaft, the lode is 15 inches wide, composed of spar and gossan, with good stones of copper ore.

WHEAL WRKY CONSOLS.—P. Clymo, jun., W. Hancock, R. Roskelly, May 15: The engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. 2 ft. under the 44. The cross-cut is extended west towards the lode 5 fms. 3 ft. The lode in the 33 south is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 1/2 tons of lead per 100 ft. In the same level north it is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing 1 1/2 tons of lead per 100 ft. In the 23 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 9 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We shall sample this day a parcel of lead ore, computed 75 tons.

WHEAL TRELAUNY.—W. Jenkin, W. Bryant, May 15: Smith's shaft is sunk 10 fms. 2 ft. under the 120. In the 120 north the lode is 1 1/2 foot wide, worth 20 ft. per 100 ft. In the same level south it is 1 foot wide, worth 6 ft. per 100 ft. In the 108 north it is 3 feet wide, worth 7 ft. per 100 ft. In the same level south it is 1 foot wide, worth 5 ft. per 100 ft. In the 108 south the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10 ft. per 100 ft. Chippindale's shaft is sunk 6 fms. 3 feet under the 98, the lode in which is 2 feet wide, worth 10 ft. per 100 ft. In the 98, north of Chippindale's, the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 6 ft. per 100 ft.—South Mine: Trelawny's shaft is sunk 5 fathoms under the 130. We are still driving in hillas, both north and south, by the side of the lode in the 130. The lode in the 120 north is 4 feet wide, worth 11 ft. per fathom. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled on Friday last a parcel of lead ore, computed 69 tons, for sale on the 17th inst.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips, May 15: We have forked the water to bottom, and shall now have a large quantity of stifle to draw up before anything can be done in the 80, or below. The 65 east is still in the cross-course, the western end is without water. The lode in the 50 west has a very large lode, about 3 feet wide. The lode in the 50 east is from 2 to 3 feet wide, unproductive. In the 40 east the lode is very large, intermixed with a little copper ore; in the western level we have nothing new. In the 30, at Lemon's shaft, we have begun a winze on the south part of the lode, which is 1 foot wide, producing good stones of copper ore.

WOOD MINE.—S. Cook, May 14: There is no material change to notice. We have sunk through the hard floor at some parts of the shaft; the lode will shortly improve, as the indications are very good: we have discovered, in clearing the bottoms north of shaft, a level driven south within 2 ft. of the shaft; it is now holed to the shaft; this level opens a piece of ore ground 4 fms. long and 3 fathoms in height, that can be stoped from the back.

YEOLAND CONSOLS.—Rt. Williams, May 15: The engine-shaft is now down 4 fms. below the 60, the lode in which is 4 feet wide, and worth for tin 20 ft. per 100 ft., with indications of further improvement. The 60 ft. level end east has somewhat improved since my last, and there seems to be a cross lode, or branch, in the present end, but its composition is very similar to the lode; whether this be a cross-course or not I will state in my next, as by that time we shall see more of it. The stopes in back of the 60, just behind the end, is producing a large quantity of stamping stuff, but of low quality. Our progress in sinking the shaft is very fair, and all other matters are proceeding satisfactorily.

FOREIGN MINES.

The Linares Mining Company have advices from Mr. Henry Thomas, to the 5th inst. East of engine-shaft, on south lode, the lode in the 55, east of San Pedro's winze, is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. Basilios winze has improved in produce, being now worth 1 1/2 tons in a fathom.—Middle Lode: At Paros winze, the lode is now worth 3 1/2 tons in a fathom. In the 45 fathom level the lode is worth 2 tons in a fathom. East of engine-shaft, on north lode, Vicente's winze, sinking under the 45, the lode is worth 2 tons in a fathom. The lode in the 55, east of Peas winze, is worth 2 tons in a fathom; the lode at this place is nearly 20 ft. wide, having a branch on the north worth 1 ton per fathom. At Cristobal's winze, the south part is proved to be worth 1 1/2 tons in a fathom in addition to the 1 1/2 ton last reported. In the 45, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 5 tons in a fathom. In the 45 north the lode is good, worth 2 1/2 tons in a fathom. In the 31, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 2 1/2 tons per fathom. The engine-house, stack and boiler-house, for the new winze-engine, are being proceeded with very satisfactorily.

The Fortuna Mining Company have advices from Capt. Thomas Ball, S. Kendall, and Wm. Williams, to the 31st inst. CANADA: ESCOBA: In the 4th level, east of Taylor's shaft, the end is worth 1 ton of lead ore per 100 ft.; there are about 3 varas more to drive to Buena Ventura winze, which they hoped to do in the course of the week. In the 4th level, west of Buena Ventura winze, the lode was worth 2 tons of lead ore per 100 ft. No Man's winze was cleared up to the 3d level; in the western end they found ground standing from the back of the level, 7 fms. high, varying in value from 1 to 2 tons per 100 ft. At Los Angeles, the slope is worth 2 1/2 tons of lead per 100 ft. In El Clavero winze they had drawn out the water, and cleared up 17 varas; in the slope standing on each side they found ground varying in value from 1 to 2 1/2 tons of lead ore per 100 ft.—LOS SALIDOS: Buenos Amigos shaft was drawn to the 1st level. They had dressed and weighed in March 56 1/2 tons of ore, and would raise more for April than computed in last report. The settings on Saturday went off very well.

The Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Mining Company have a report from Freiburg to May 11:—TEUFELSHUND LODE: In Louisa level, in the end driving west, the lode is split into two branches, worth 5 cwt. ore per fm. Pitch No. 3 has been stopped—poor. In pitch No. 4 the lode is 15 in. wide, producing 4 cwt. of ore per fm. In pitch No. 5, set this month, the lode is 7 in. wide, producing 6 cwt. of ore per fm.—WILHELM'S LEVEL: In the end driving east the lode is 6 in. wide, worth 2 1/2 tons of lead per 100 ft. In pitch No. 13 is a lode in the end going west. In pitch No. 9 the lode is 15 in. wide, containing 1 cwt. of ore per fm. In pitch No. 10, set this month, the lode is 1 ft. wide, containing 3 cwt. of ore per fathom. In pitch No. 15 the lode is 13 in. wide, containing 5 cwt. of ore per fm. In pitch No. 16 the lode is 10 in. wide, containing 6 cwt. of ore per fm.—FREDERICK'S LEVEL: In pitch No. 1 west the lode is 7 in. wide, worth 2 cwt. of ore per fm. Underhand stopes No. 2 east is finished. Underhand stopes No. 2 west is finished. We have resumed sinking in winze No. 8, as the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 5 cwt. of ore per fm. In winze No. 12, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 5 cwt. of ore per fm. In pitch No. 12, the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding 4 cwt. of ore per fm. Pitches 17 b, east and west, having become poor are stopped. In pitch 18 b west (newly set) the lode is 20 in. wide, producing 7 cwt. of ore per fm. In the end driving west, from bottom of winze No. 3, the lode is 12 in. wide, worth 4 cwt. of ore per fm.; the country has improved.—SCHNEIDER LODE: In Truders' level, in pitch No. 12 south, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, containing 5 cwt. of ore per fm. Pitch No. 13 south has been just set; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8 cwt. of ore per fm.—OLD ADIT: We have cleared 25 ft. of the old level since last report; together with 55 ft. of new level. Our men have been much hindered by the narrowness of the level, which we have just been forced to widen by blasting. We have just come to what appears to be a shaft in back of the level; it is full of stuff, among which are many stones that evidently come from surface.—NEW SHAFT: Since last report we have driven the cross-cut 7 ft. towards the lode, in hard ground.—GENERAL REMARKS: The sampling for last month was 261 cwt. (23 1/2 tons) of ore.—SMELTING WORKS: We finished our ore smelting, for 21st campaign, on Saturday, and shall commence delivering on Monday evening.—L. LINDON.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have advices from Mr. Morris, at Cobre, to April 15. At Taylor's shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and spotted with ore throughout, but at present rather poor. The lode in the back of the 70 is 8 ft. wide, and producing 2 1/2 tons per fm. The 62 west, on south lode, is worth 1 ton of ore per 100 ft., and the end looking kindly. In the 56, on south lode, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and worth 2 1/2 tons per 100 ft. The lode in the 56 east is worth 2 tons per 100 ft. They have cut the lode in the 44 west, driving south, which is about 2 1/2 feet wide, and no south wall yet; it will turn out 3 tons to the fm. The stopes in the bottom are worth 2 1/2 tons per fm. In the 32 west the lode and branches are from 16 to 19 ft. wide, and the ends and stopes will average 6 tons to the fm., but the ground is bad for working and securing. The lode in the 22 west, although it continues disordered, produces occasionally good stones of ore, and they hope to have more improvement. In the 12, in the adit level east, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. The ground continues favourable for sinking at Thompson's engine-shaft, and the principal works are looking rather better; but latterly there have been some good smart showers, which have had a beneficial influence.

The United Mexican Mining Association have despatches from the chief commissioner, dated April 14, from which the following are extracts:—

JESUS MARIA Y JOSE.—This mine presents a very flattering appearance. My previous letter will have informed you of the rapid increase of cargoes, and of a good ley, but as I have before stated, the cost of extraction, carried on as it has been on the backs of men to the foot of the old shaft, has been such that I have been obliged to desist, and await the time when the new shaft shall communicate with the lower workings. When these were stopped, at the beginning of this month, the extraction in the pozos of Dolores, San Francisco, San Hilario, and San Tomas, and the 220 cwt. of ore estimated to be produced this year at \$5

tons to arrive (Spanish). Cut nails are steady at 4 c., six months. Wapeler the market has been better supplied, and there exists a fair demand at 6 c., cash, and 6½ c., six months. 150 tons from store, and ex ship, recently changed hands at the ruling currency. The imports for April, were 19,767 plates, foreign. Tin continues firm. The receipts for April, were 5246 alabs, Banca; and 4000 alabs, Straits. The sales consist of 2500 alabs afloat, at 33½ c., six months; 4000 to arrive, at 33c., at six months; 3500 here, and to arrive, at 33 c., cash; 500 alabs, Banca, at 33½ c., and 34 c., cash; and 20 tons, English, at 33 c., six months. Tin plates are without alteration. For Zinc there is little enquiry, but sales have been made at 8 c., and 8½ c., at six months.

per oz.; Columbian dollars, 74s. 3d. per oz. The arrival of precious

metals during the week comprise—From the Peninsula, per *Sultan*, 1567; from Melbourne, per *Ocean Chief*, 50,000 ozs. of gold; from New York, per *Africa*, \$1,044,553; from the Brazil, per *Avon*, 6500; and from the United States, per *Arango*, 800,000: making the total imports for the week about 389,478. The shipments include—60,000, on account of France, besides large remittances of silver to the East. The Custom-house returns of the exports of specie consist of 1837 ozs. of gold coin to Hamburg; 1200 ozs. of gold coin to Belgium; 400 ozs. of silver coin to Rotterdam; 1100 ozs. of silver coin to Hamburg; and 73,309 ozs. of silver bars to Hamburg.

In Brimstone, there is no alteration to notice. The quotations are—Rough, 5s. 10s.; roll, 9s. 10s.; flour, 11s. 10s.

In Saltpetre, the market continues very heavy, and transactions have been restricted to the supply of immediate wants. The dealings have been chiefly in the lower kinds, at easy rates. About 1000 bags have been offered at auction. 500 bags, refraction 40 per cent., were taken at 25s. to 26s. per cwt. In the week, 265 tons were landed, and 370 taken for home consumption. The present stock consists of 4882 bags, against 10,661 bags at the corresponding period of last year.

At the Phoenix Mine meeting, a dividend of 37l. 10s. per share was declared. We understand the mine is looking exceedingly well, and the reserves of ore considerably increasing.

At North Roskear Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 74l. 13s. 11d.; copper ore sold, 2518l. 5s. 3d.; arsenic, 392l. 15s. 11d.; tin, 357l. 13s. 21d.; 3135l. 8s. 5d.; Mine cost, Feb. 7053l. 2s. 11d.; March, 6123l. 3s. 6d.; tribute balance, 11304l. 15s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 5331l. 2s. 3d.; water rents, 302l. 17d. 6s. on ore, 1837l. 1s. 8d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 332l. 3s. 6d. Capt. Joseph Vivian reported that the tin ground in the deep levels continued much the same quality as last reported. In consequence of the labour cost being a little higher than anticipated, and being unable to burn and return all the tin raising, they had fallen short of their estimate. The next account would be a losing one, but after that he thought it probable, from present appearances, they would do better.

At the North Buller Mine meeting, on Monday (Lord C. Clinton in the chair) the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 361l. 16s.; call, 402l. 8s. 4394l. 4s. Mine cost, 2507l. 7s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 1071l. 9s. 3d.; sundries, 151l. 16s. 4d.; leaving balance in favour of the mine, 561l. 10s. 8d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed balance in favour of the mine, 561l. 10s. 8d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capt. J. Vivian reported that the ground at Louisa had been more productive for exploring, and they expected to be down to the 62 in about three months. The 50 west, on south lode, continues to yield good stones of copper ore, spar, and blende. The cross-cut in the 50, from south lode, is being driven through a capel rock, interspersed with mudstone, and the probability is a lode is near. The 40 east, on Clinton's lode, is composed of spar, mudstone, and blende, with a small quantity of black oxide of copper. The cross-cut going south from Wheal Uly continues letting out water; and the agent of this mine informs them that a lode will be intersected in it previous to cutting King's lode. At the trial shaft the water is decreasing, and it will probably be dry in the course of a week or two, when they will commence to sink with all possible dispatch. The labour costs, at the present rate of working, including the trial shaft, will be about 1200l. per month; and the merchants' bills, 450l. to 500l. per month.

At Gernick Mine meeting, on May 7 (Mr. W. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, Jan., Feb., and March, 4312l. 10s. 6d.; lode's dues, 1200l. 6s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 1907l. 12s. 2d. = 5521l. 10s. 7d. = Copper ore sold, 1247l. 10s. 10d.; materials sold to Wheal Ellen, 47l. 8s. 1d.; leaving balance against mine, 4235l. 5s. 8d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. N. Miners reported that, in driving the 42 east, for the last 4 feet the lode presented favourable indications of an improvement for copper. They had sunk 9 feet on the shoot of ore gone down in the bottom of this level; the lode is 2½ feet wide, and will yield 3½ to 4 tons of ore per fm. From this level, besides the lode, they have also found a lode of 15 tons of ore, and think, in a short distance further driving, they will have between these levels by four men, at 3s. per fm. A winze is likewise sinking from the 96 fathom level, in a lode 2 feet wide, with 104 per fm. for copper ore, by four men, at 5s. per fm. The 86 is driving west by four men, at 3s. per fm., in a lode worth 3s. per fm. for ore, and when the sampling of ore will increase. Twenty-two tributaries are working at 8s. to 13s. in 16, and the prospects of the mine have considerably improved within the last few weeks.

At the Carvannall Mine quarterly meeting, on May 5, the accounts showed—Cost for Jan., April, 12s. 8d.; Feb., 307l. 7s. 6d.; March, 307l. 19s.; lode's dues, 671l. 16s. 8d. = 1267l. 15s. 10d. = Cash balance last account, 47l. 15s. 21d.; copper ore sold, 1000l. 10s. 10d.; materials sold, 1507l. 12s. 2d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 1881l. 10s. 9d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed balance against mine, 1611l. 9s. 3d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Captain W. Richards reported that, as the cross-cut in the 90 had assumed a more promising appearance than at any shallow point of operation, it was thought advisable to sink Morris's shaft to a deeper level; it is now 9 ft. below the 90, and the ground in the bottom is composed of a layer of a favourable description. The part of the lode being carried in sinking is 3 feet wide, similar in character to that in the cross-cut above, with an increase of gossan, impregnated with mallesable copper, and more crystallized copper ore and pyrite; and there is nothing at present that will prevent the becoming very productive in depth, its appearance being similar to that of the Phoenix Mine, adjoining; and they are convinced a good property, will be realised on a permanent development.

At Pembroke and East Crinnis Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. John Margaret in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of adventurers of 1236l. 2s. 2d.; and, in the estimated accounts of assets and liabilities, balance against the mine, 1110l. 11s. 9d. A call of 1s. per share was made. The meeting was afterwards made special, for the purpose of reducing the number of shares from 43,485 to 37,320, by cancelling the shares in the hands of the committee; and also authorizing the committee to call in the scrip certificates. A resolution was passed to co-operate with South Western Copper Co. in opposing the bill now before Parliament for rating mines for the relief of the poor. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At East Garra Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday (Mr. T. C. Thompson in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 91l. 9s. 9d.; call, 991l. 7s. 6d. = 1082l. 15s. 3d. = Mine cost, 851l. 3s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 207l. 14s. 10d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed balance in favour of mine, 737l. 7s. 4d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Capt. M. G. Painter and J. Chapman, jun., reported on the progress of the operations, which had been somewhat retarded by the hardness of the ground. A report from Captain W. Godden, of Boringdon Consols, was also read, in which he described the lode as being very extensive, and on parallel lodes east of South Garra and south of East Wh. Rose. From east to west three lodes had been laid open. The eastern lode underlayed about 1 ft. north, and was composed of gossan, quartz, and capel; the other lodes are presumed to have the same bearing. From the appearance of the lode as far as seen, and the surrounding strata, as well as the elvan course, which is known to run through the east, and in which the lodes of the district are found to be very productive, there is every reason to believe that East Garra will be a very fair speculation.

At West Ding Dong Mine meeting, on May 8 (W. J. Ennor in the chair), the accounts showed—Sale of tin, 247l. 16s.; materials sold, 612l. 8s. 10d.; sundries, 139l. 17s. 4d. = 997l. 12s. 6d. = Balance last audit, 3151l. 15s. 6d.; mine costs, Feb. to 1855, 382l. 6s. 9d.; sundries, 1197l. 7s. 7d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 1952l. 2s. 6d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed balance in favour of mine, 1772l. 10s. 10d. In consequence of the arrears of call, it was found impossible to make a division of assets.

At North Wheal Wrey preliminary meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Rowlands in the chair), it was resolved to alter the name of the mine to North Wheal Wrey and Julia Mine. The lease of the sett was reported as having been duly signed, and a call of 1s. per share was made.

At Wheal Langford quarterly general meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 311l. 6s. 5d.; arrears of 2s. 6d. call, 862l. 5s.; call of 1s. 6d., 3607l.; sales of copper ore, 781l. 11s. 1d.; silver-lead, 175s. 4s. 3d.; purser and back carriage, 111l. 6s. 6d. = 241l. 13s. 11d. = Labour cost, 4681l. 13s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 164l. 4s. 6d.; duty and cartage, 111l. 6s. 6d.; sundries, 223l. 3s. 4d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 607l. 5s. 11d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance against the mine of 237l. 2s. 8d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Messrs. Broad, Seale, and Hallett, were appointed committee of management. The report stated that they had opened a winze from the 20 to the 28, and had extended the 28 in level 7½ fm. through tribute ground, at 13s. 4d. in 11, for copper and lead, reserving the silver. The copper sampled, and for sale on the 22d, is computed at 26 tons. Altogether, the mine is looking exceedingly well.

At Molland Mine meeting, on Thursday (Col. Croft in the chair), a resolution was passed for letting 2881 shares in arrears of call, which are to be sold by tender, that of the highest bidder for the whole, or any portion of them, to be accepted. At North Phoenix Mine meeting, on May 7 (Mr. Campbell in the chair), a call of 4s. per share was made. From the report submitted, it appeared that the engine-shaft was now down about 60 fms., and from the underlay of the lode, it was expected it would come into the shaft in from 3 to 5 fms. more sinking, when they anticipate, from appearances above, to meet with a productive lode.

At the Bonconno Iron Mines meeting, on May 10, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. A notice of this property will be found in another column. Boscombe Mine sold, in the quarter ending March 31, 41 tons 15 cwt. of black tin, which realised 2875l. 4s. 2d. This was not inserted in the quarterly returns of the sale of black tin, published in the Journal of last week.

The Eym Mines (Derbyshire) monthly sale of lead ore was 45 tons, which realised 734l.

At South Wheal Frances, the average settings of the men for the past two months were—Tinsmith men, 183, at 3s. 8d. per man per month; and tributers, 34, at 4l. 2s. per man per month.

At Old Toldus United Mines, the men have commenced with spirit to cut down the engine-shaft, and clear out foundation of engine-house, &c. Part of the engine has been brought on the mine.

Wheal Emma is reported to be looking splendid in the bottom levels. At South Quidra, the shaft has been sunk about 6 fms. on the course of the lode, and the 20 fm. level extended on its course to 20 fms. The lode has been now being sunk through a good lode towards a 30 fm. level.

From Gellirheiron Mine, Capt. John Jones reports that the lodes in the eastern part of the ore ground in Francis's level yields ore in good branches, which is expected to improve in stopping upwards towards Bonsall's level.

From Wheal Exmouth (May 14), Capt. J. Hampton and N. Paul report—The 40 cross cut is in stiff ground at present, but it is nothing but a hard bar. The 40 north is much the same as it was last week; the lode is regular, but not rich enough to value. The 30, north and south, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lodes in the back of the 30 are worth ½ of a ton per fathom. Southcott's cross-cut, in the 20, is in good ground, and we expect shortly to cut the lode. The cross-cut being driven west in a more northerly point, has passed through leady ground, and is constantly intersecting other parts of the lode. We let our stopes in the back of the 20 on tribute last Saturday. The pitches are all working well, and are being worked at from 25s. to 65s. per ton for silver lead ore.

From Devon and Cornwall United Mines, we are informed that in Bastard's end they have cut the north wall of the lode, which is from 10 to 11 ft. wide; and at that point there appeared to be a north lode, which had formed a junction with the one driven on this side going west, and to the north of the old lode, 4 feet wide, producing good work. Capt. T. Neill concludes—"I am glad to say the mine, on the whole, is looking very promising, and we are preparing for a good sampling."

From Frank Mills Mine, J. P. Nicholls (May 13) reports—The settings are the engine-shaft to sink under the 60, by six miners and three labourers, 11 fms., at 145l. 10s. This will put the shaft to the 72, and at sufficient depth under for a trip-lift, the shaft being already 3 fms. below the 60. The end in the 60 north is letting out large quantities of water, and the lode has a promising appearance, being 1½ to 2 tons per fm. in the 60 is worth 6 cwt. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back, on the east lode, are suspended for the present. The steam-whip is doing the work admirably, and will soon clear the way. The engineers are engaged in fixing the crusher, which will be put to work in a month. The dressing and all other surface work is progressing satisfactorily.

At Wheal Guskus, an important discovery has taken place in the 30 fm. level west, on Martin's lode, a new east and west lode having been intersected in the end, about 3 ft. wide, interspersed with copper ore throughout. This lode is standing whole to the surface, never having been worked upon; and from its present appearance, there is every prospect of its proving a valuable lode, and will, no doubt, very much enhance the value of the mine.

From Daren Mine, Captain John Humphries reported that Francis's level continues to be driven in unproductive ground, but that the lode was crystallised by spar, and at any time may reach ore.

The Dharode Mining Company are issuing the remainder of the unallotted shares to the shareholders, at a reduced price, to obtain capital to extend operations on the mine, and also, we understand, to erect works, under a new patent, for the reduction of the ores and extraction of the sulphur; also for operations upon the auriferous quartz and gossans, of which there is an almost inexhaustible supply in the sett, the great gossan lode being 15 feet in breadth at surface, and traceable for more than half a mile, from east to west. Gossan and quartz, taken indiscriminately from this lode, have by assay yielded from 3 up to 7½ cwt. of fine gold to the ton. Should the shares (see advertisement) not all be taken by the shareholders, the balance will be offered to the public at a small advance on the present fixed prices, which may be known at the company's offices, 26, Throgmorton street.

The College Mining Company have purchased a water-wheel, which will be shortly be erected. The lake-note contains 21,285 acres 2 roods 3 perches, which is considered the largest mine grant in Ireland.

The Great Wheal Busy United have issued a programme of the Chacewater Demonstration. The inhabitants, with their friends, will meet on the mine at tea o'clock, and form in the following order of procession:—Banner with Cornish arms, Chacewater band, committee of engineers, Rev. G. L. Church, Mr. Morley (surgeon), Capt. Pascoe and his friends, the inhabitants, two and two, to walk from the mine into Chacewater, and thence to the church. After service the company will return in the same order of procession to the market-house to dinner.

At the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association meeting, on Thursday (Capt. T. B. Vernon, M.P., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 3945l. 8s. 9d.; calls received, 1284l. 11s.; interest, &c., 877l. 10s. 7d.; dividend on 30000l. 3 per cent. stock, 457l. 5s. 3d.; gold sold, from May to Oct., 1571l. 19s. 11d. = 6934l. 15s. 6d. = Mine costs and materials, 4732l. 16s. 4d.; office, and other expenses, 722l. 8s. 9d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 1459l. 10s. 4d. A very favourable report was read from the directors, and votes of thanks passed to them and the Chairman. In another column will be found a detailed report of the proceedings.

The Grand Duchy of Baden sampling for last month was 464 cwt. (25½ tons) of ore. The ore smelting for 21st campaign is finished, and they have commenced dressing.

The St. John del Rey Company have advices to March 31. The produce for Feb. had been 25,601 owtas, at a cost of 7091l. 5s. 8d.; leaving a profit of 2232l. 18s. 4d. on the month's working. The produce of 21 days, in March, was 17,470 owtas. These returns show a considerable improvement, as the profit for January was only 1583l.

The Mexican and South American Smelting Company have been advised of the arrival at Swansea, on Thursday, of the *Lahuela*, chartered by the company, with 70 cwt. of copper and 200 tons of copper regulus, from the company's works at Herradura, in Chili. Mr. G. A. F. Tait, surgeon and assayer, had arrived at Herradura.

The Imperial Brazilian Mining Association have received advices, per *Aeon*, to March 31. The February advices were forwarded from Rio by the French ship *Le Cadex*, and have not yet come to hand. The accounts are more favourable than for some time past, the most important part of which will be printed and circulated among the proprietors in a few days. In three days 4 lbs. 9 ozs. 11 dwts. of gold was extracted. Joinville's shaft has not progressed so fast as was hoped, hard ground having been intersected still 9 fms. 4 feet have been driven during March. The produce of gold for the two months was 15 lbs. 2 ozs. 6 dwts. Operations have been very materially retarded from the unusually heavy rains, and in some places considerable damage has been done, but, fortunately, the mines of the association have escaped with comparatively little damage.

We understand that the Chancellorsville Freehold Gold Mining Company have dispatched a gentleman to their mine in Virginia, in order to complete all the necessary arrangements and contracts for the regular transit of their ore to this country; so that, in a very short time, the company will be in full work; and judging from the past reduction of the ore, large returns will in future be realised.

The English and Australian Copper Company have received 100 tons of copper by the *Iron* and *Ariel*, from Adelaide. The *Ariel* had also 265 cwt. of copper, consigned to the South Australian Mining Association, and 89 bags of lead ore, on board.

The Quartz Rock Mining Company have convened a meeting for Tuesday next; and the Grand Duchy of Baden Company an extraordinary general meeting for Wednesday.

The Port Bowen annual general meeting is called for the 27th inst., and the proceedings are looked forward to with much interest.

From Australia, we learn that the production of gold continued steady, and the total value brought to Melbourne by escort, between Jan. 1 and Feb. 25, had been 1,550,000l. The ships about to sail were the *Engle* on Feb. 27, the *Rosburgh* on March 1, the *Medway* on the 2d, the *George Marshall* on the 5th, the *Mermaid* on the 10th, the *Morning Star* on the 12th, and the *Fauntleroy* on the 21st. The gold statistics for the year 1855 show an increase of 35 per cent. on the previous year. This must be admitted to be satisfactory, when it is remembered that the introduction of machinery has not been altogether so successful as was anticipated. Amalgamation is the great desideratum. It is suggested that a handsome reward should be offered by Council for the discovery of an efficient process; if this were done there can be little doubt that some of the great chemists of Europe would be induced to devote their skill to the solution of the problem. The paper says, "Notwithstanding the neglect of men of California and of contiguous provinces, who profess a competent knowledge of the process, there is still evidently wanting the chemical ability to successfully combat with the foreign metals contained in the gold-bearing quartz. As for the quartz itself, it may be said, in many localities, to be literally full of gold. I have myself seen, only a few days since, specimens of coarse nuggety gold produced from quartz roughly pounded on an anvil. An ounce and a half was knocked out in a forenoon, by the rudest possible process, from half a bag of disintegrated quartz, and the quantity lost in minute dust was, perhaps, a fourth of the above."

The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company will receive tenders until the 29th inst. for the supply of a quantity of railway materials, including 5400 tons of rails.

Mr. William Turquand has been appointed official manager of the Kilbricken Mines Company, (now winding-up) by Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood.

Mr. John Batters has furnished the following remarks on the Commercial and Mining business of the week, ending Friday night:—

The market during the week has been steadily good. To-day, in shares and the funds a general rise has taken place, and to the close of business is fully maintained. Consols close 91 to 94½. It is expected that the Bank returns to-morrow will show a slight rise of money, and the new loan in anticipation in 1½ to 1½ per cent. Foreign stocks close better—Turks, 98½ to 99; New ditto, 102½ to 103½; Mexican, 23½ to 23½. In railway shares a better business has been doing. Subjoined are the closing prices of the leading stocks:—Birmingham, 101½ to 102; Great Western, 61½ to 62½; South-Western, 47½ to 48; Midland, 77 to 77½; Leeds, 90 to 91½; Caledonian, 30½ to 30½; Dover, 21½ to 21½; York and North, 28½ to 28½; Berwick, 20 to 20½; Eastern Counties, 10 to 10½ to 10½; Luxembourg, 5½ to 5½; Northern of France, 46½ to 46½; Lyons, 37½ to 37½; Sambre and Meuse, 12½ to 12½. Bank shares have manifested no particular feature; the new companies have experienced an unfavourable reaction, and the London and County, 32; London and Westminster, 48; Union of Australia, 69½ to 70½; Ottoman Bank, ¾ to 1 prem.; Egypt, ¼ to ½; par; National Discount, ¾ to 1 ½.

Foreign mines have been stationary during the week, no great amount of business doing. Fort Bowen, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.; St. John del Rey, 25½ to 26½; United Mexican, 3½ to 3½; Coates, 2½ to 2½; Imperial Brazilian, 3½ to 3½; Cobre, 64½.

In dividend British mining stocks we can report an improved business in the mines, with a considerable advance in price, consequent upon the scarcity and advancing price of this metal. In other stocks little or no alteration has occurred since our last. We are still of opinion prices will shortly improve. Phoenix has declared a dividend of 37l. 10s. per share. Alfred Consols, 12½ to 12½; Brynford Hall, 120 to 130; Devon Consols, 40s; Great Wheal Uly, 12 to 12½; North Bassett, 37½ to 38; Providence, 67½ to 70; Rosewarne United, 80; Gortridge, 2½ to 2½; Ding Dong, 41 to 42; South Frances, 340 to 345; West Bassett, 34; Bassett, 340; Wheal Kitty (Leland), 14 to 14½; Buller, 560 to 565; Bottallack, 147½ to 150; Mary Ann, 32 to 33; Phoenix, 600; South Tamar, 5½ to 5½; Tincroft, 4½; Trebatha, 3 to 3½. Progressive mines are inactive, and no reports sales low prices must be submitted to. At East Garra, Capt. Godden, of Boringdon Consols, reports favourably. This mine is situated near South Garra, and has parallel lodes to that mine. A call has been made, sufficient to carry on the work for the three months, before which one or more of the lodes will be cut, when we expect to see these shares at a very enhanced price. Boiling Well, 11 to 11½; Clifham and Wentworth, 15 to 16; Coliccombe, 55 to 60; East Rose, 38 to 40; Gernick, 70 to 75; Holmbush, 2 to 2½; East Garra, 35 to 35½; North Frances, 9 to 9½; South Carn Brea, 13; Herward United, 35; North Wheal Robert, 34 to 35; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 3 to 3½; Wheal Lion, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; East Bassett, 40; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 35 to 40.

SHEFFIELD, May 14.—The mining share market has been very dull here during the last week, the business done being in Eym and Brightside, the former at 27, and the latter at 63½. GEORGE WILSON.

HULL, May 15.—Railway shares are in improved request, and the public invest freely, to moderate extent, at present prices. There is a general expectation that money must be cheaper, and we shall then, no doubt, have a considerable improvement in stocks and shares of all kinds.—T. W. FLINT AND CO.

THE SODA TRADE ON THE TYNE.—We are glad to say that the prosperity of this important branch of local industry continues to improve. The prices are slowly but surely advancing; and orders are coming in, in some cases, more rapidly than can be executed. The following may be quoted as the present obtainable prices:—Crystals of soda, f.o.b. in the Tyne, 4l. 17s. 6d. to 5l. per ton. Delivered in London, in the stream, 5l. 15s. per ton, or landed, 6l. 5s. 10d. to 6l. 7s. 10d. to 2½d. Bicarbonate, 11s. 10s.; and bleaching powder 11s. 10s. A considerable quantity of soda and alkali, we hear, will be shipped by the first Newcastle steamer to St. Petersburg (Lord Raglan), which is about leaving the Tyne.—*Gateshead Observer*, 8th, Petersburg (Lord Raglan), which is about leaving the Tyne.—*Gateshead Observer*, 8th.

In the United States Senate, on April 18, resolutions directing enquiry into the expediency of permitting inhabitants of the British North American provinces to enjoy the benefits of the Patent Laws, on the same footing as the American citizens, were adopted.

IT APPEARING TO ME, on auditing the account of the Registrar of the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall, that there remains a general balance in his hand sufficient to meet all payments authorised to be made therefor for the half-year next ensuing the 25th day of March last, I hereby give notice thereof, and that during such half-year, no ASSESSMENT WILL BE MADE OR BECOME PAYABLE in respect of the One Farthing in the Pound Sterling on the value of all metals and metallic minerals, by virtue of the provisions contained in the several statutes in that behalf. I also give notice that the managers of every mine within the said Stannaries are nevertheless required to make their usual returns to the said Registrar, as if such assessment were still payable.

Truro, May 14, 1856. EDWARD SMIRKE, V.W.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a FIRST-RATE LEAD and COPPER SETT.—Apply to Capt. Wm. VERRILL, Llanidloes, N.W.

BEDFORD CONSOLS MINE.—ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM or CLAIMS AGAINST THIS MINE are hereby recommended to SEND IN the same without delay to Mr. C. D. BURY, of 15, Union-court, Old Broad-street, when they will receive due attention.

GREAT WHEEL BUSY UNITED MINES.—THE CHACEWATER DEMONSTRATION, to come off in favour of the re-working of these mines, as advertised last week, will TAKE PLACE on TUESDAY NEXT, the 20th inst. For full particulars, see handbills. J. MOYLE, Hon. Sec.

TIN MINE SHARES.—A GENTLEMAN having a larger number of SHARES in the UNITED MINES, TAVISTOCK, than he can conveniently hold, wishes to PART with some of them, at the low price of 45s. each. An enquiry on the Share Market, or an examination of the mine, would satisfy any one that it is rapidly approaching a dividend state.—Apply to JOSEPH MITCHELL, 2, Camden-hill-terrace, Bayswater.

MINE SHARES.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, 1 Buller, 1 South Frances, 1 Rosewarne United, 1 South Garra, 1 Grambler and St. Aubyn, 1 North Robert, and 20 Vale of Towy.—The lowest cash price for the above, or any portion, to be sent to "G. R." Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a good CHAIN MAKER, who has been accustomed to make chains for mines. The situation is a short distance from Plymouth. Liberal wages will be given.—Apply to JOHN E. MARK and Co., Plymouth.

WANTED, a DOLLY CHAIN MAKER, who can work at a forge when not required for chain making.—Apply to JOHN E. MARK and Co., Plymouth.

| LEAD ORES. | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|----------------|------------------------|--|
| Mines. | Tons. | Price per ton. | Purchasers. | |
| South Tamar | 60 | £19 7 6 | T. Somers. | |
| Sold on the 13th May. | | | | |
| Wheal Mary Ann | 88 | £23 14 6 | T. Somers. | |
| Sold on the 13th May. | | | | |
| Great Wheal Baddern | 22 | £17 3 6 | R. Michell and Sons. | |
| ditto | 20 | 10 5 0 | Locke, Blackett, & Co. | |
| Sold on the 16th May. | | | | |
| Laxey | 100 | £22 9 6 | Walker, Parker, & Co. | |
| Foxdale | 100 | 17 5 6 | ditto | |

Eym Mines sold during the month 45 tons of lead ore, realising £734.

| BLACK TIN. | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Mines. | Tons c. q. lb. | Price per ton. | Amount. | Purchasers. |
| Great Polgoth | 18 15 0 7 | £75 0 0 | £1406 9 8 | Entecheven. |
| Sold on the 14th May. | | | | |
| West Wh. Towan | 7 0 0 0 | £32 10 0 | £224 10 0 | Calenick, &c. |
| ditto | 1 0 0 0 | 75 15 0 | 75 15 0 | Daubus. |
| Yeoland Consols | 7 0 0 0 | 83 10 0 | 584 10 0 | ditto |

COPPER ORES.

| Sampled April 23, and sold at Swansea May 13, 1856. | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|----------|----------|--------------|-------|----------|---------|
| Mines. | Tons. | Produce. | Price. | Mines. | Tons. | Produce. | Price. |
| Cobre | 45 | 13½ | £13 18 0 | Ballyvaughan | 19 | 8½ | £7 15 0 |
| ditto | 41 | 22½ | 23 18 0 | ditto | 17 | 2½ | 2 0 0 |
| ditto | 37 | 21½ | 23 6 0 | ditto | 16 | 15½ | 16 1 0 |
| ditto | 30 | 12½ | 13 0 0 | ditto | 9 | 4½ | 4 4 0 |
| ditto | 23 | 22½ | 22 13 0 | ditto | 3 | 13½ | 14 1 0 |
| ditto | 63 | 22½ | 22 12 6 | ditto | 2 | 20½ | 21 11 6 |
| ditto | 60 | 22 | 23 5 6 | ditto | 1 | 20½ | 21 11 6 |
| ditto | 45 | 14½ | 14 12 0 | Knockmahon | 83 | 13½ | 14 6 6 |
| ditto | 29 | 17½ | 17 7 6 | ditto | 60 | 9½ | 9 13 0 |
| ditto | 96 | 14½ | 14 10 0 | Berehaven | 103 | 10½ | 10 9 6 |
| ditto | 83 | 13½ | 13 18 0 | Peninsular | 57 | 7½ | 7 15 0 |
| ditto | 64 | 14½ | 14 4 0 | ditto | 17 | 8½ | 7 8 0 |
| ditto | 81 | 11½ | 12 4 0 | ditto | 15 | 27½ | 29 13 0 |
| ditto | 62 | 12½ | 11 17 0 | Copiapó | 15 | 27½ | 29 13 0 |
| ditto | 52 | 23 | 23 4 6 | Irish | 67 | 1½ | 0 5 0 |
| ditto | 50 | 22 | 23 4 6 | Torino | 60 | 25½ | 27 14 0 |
| ditto | 29 | 14½ | 15 3 0 | Castilian | 49 | 8 | 8 0 0 |
| ditto | 13 | 36 | 58 2 6 | ditto | 2 | 2½ | 10 0 0 |
| ditto | 59 | 12½ | 12 2 6 | Holmfors | 35 | 23½ | 24 2 0 |
| Cuba | 83 | 13½ | 13 9 6 | Brecon | 32 | 12½ | 13 7 0 |
| ditto | 80 | 13½ | 13 2 6 | Slag | 9 | 4½ | 2 10 0 |
| ditto | 75 | 14 | 13 18 0 | Irish | 17 | 4½ | 3 18 0 |
| ditto | 52 | 20½ | 21 17 6 | ditto | 10 | 1½ | 0 6 0 |
| Ballyvaughan | 42 | 8½ | 8 8 0 | Namaqua (T.) | 16 | 24 | 25 6 0 |
| | | | | W. & Co., | | | |

Notes to Correspondents.

♦♦ Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

CONDENSING LEAD FURNES WHILE SMELTING.—SIR: In your Journal of April 26, Mr. B. E. Grant makes an enquiry on this subject: if he will communicate his address to us, we will inform him of an improved method which has been successfully tried by us, and is superior to any other method now in use.—Wm. Young and Co., engineers, &c.: *Barnstaple, Devon.*

BORING MACHINES.—SIR: In reply to "An Old Subscriber," at Camberne, I beg to inform him that Mather's Patent Boring Apparatus is now at work at Pendleton, near Manchester, and some other places, the particulars of which may be obtained, I am sure, by applying to the proprietors, Mather and Platt, Salford Iron-Works, Manchester.—DAVID CHADWICK: *London, May 13.*

MIXING MACHINERY.—SIR: In the Notice to Correspondents of your last Journal, I see allusion to some ingenious mixing machinery. Would it be asking too much of the inventor to furnish some particulars of the manufacture of the engine, so ingeniously put up, according to that note, at the Caroline Wheel Prose? I should feel also exceedingly obliged if any correspondent would inform me the best system of boring. It appears that M. Faville's system is not quite so perfect as was first imagined; and with regard to that of Mr. Kind, does it answer all the purposes?—JOSEPH JOACHIM DE ARNETTA: *Bolton-street, Piccadilly, May 14.*

WIRE ROPE FOR MINING PURPOSES.—A notice of the first manufacture of this rope by Mr. Andrew Smith appeared in the *Mining Journal* of July 23, 1849.

BUTCH CONSOLS MINE.—SIR: Your information concerning the meeting of this mine was not exactly correct. The assets over liabilities, if anything, were quite a nominal sum, and were not estimated at the meeting; and the 1847, stated in your Journal is merely an imaginary sum, which may or may not be produced from ore during the next three months' working, and which, I maintain, ought not to be considered an asset.—A SHAREHOLDER, WHO ATTENDED THE MEETING: *May 14.*

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC BATTERY.—SIR: Having received your last Journal, which contains an illustrated article about my battery, I find you have made a mistake in stating that my battery effects the same as the old system—that is to say, 1 oz. of copper, or 4 ozs. of silver per hour; while it deposits 2 ozs. of copper, which is equivalent to 7 ozs. of silver per hour. As the error may do me harm, I beg you will kindly correct it in your next Journal.—S. HUBERT: *Copenhagen, May 13.*

OLD TOLGUS AND NORTH TOLGUS (REDUITS).—SIR: Observing, in your last Journal, that some shares were advertised to be disposed of, I went on the spot to ascertain what was doing, but I cannot learn that Old Tolgus had been granted to any one. A party is working North Tolgus where they are about putting up a small engine, in close approach to Wheal Montague; and should they tap the hill, I believe will be overwhelmed with water coming from Montague, Harmony, Cardew, and even Wheal Busy. The stratum at North Tolgus is a blue killas, which gave no mineral of any extent in the last workings, suspended from poverty, four years since.—WM. MARTIN: *Chacewater, May 13.*

CAMBIA GOLD COMPANY.—SIR: When are we to have the grand solution of the gold question? This company, with their Brazilian process, were to have given it long ago, but the directors are still silent. The Journal told us a fortnight since the stamps were at work, and particles of gold had been found in the blankets, &c. Will they now be so good as to put us in possession of the result of the three weeks' stamping? It will enable us to form some judgment on this vexed question.—M. A.: *Aberystwith, May 13.*

SILVER BROOK MINE.—SIR: As Mr. J. H. Marchison, F.G.S., our secretary, paid his first visit to the mine on Saturday last, no doubt he would readily give any one interested the information they might require as to the future prospects of the adventure. I am informed, by Mr. Caunter, the acting purser, and a large shareholder from the commencement, that the prospects of the mine are good, with from 3000 to 4000 worth of lead and zinc in sight for this month, without any further discovery, which, of course, we are all expecting and anxiously looking for. There have been levels in this mine worth 700 ft. per ft.; unfortunately, the mine at that time was deeply bedded, whereas now we have first-class engines, crusher, padder, railroads, &c., with a quantity of ore all cleared for the market, and the mine free from debt.—GEORGE SPARKS: *Ashington, May 13.*

PRACTICAL MINING.—SIR: I notice in your last valuable Journal "A Student's" thanks for my remarks on this subject. It is true I did not go into details, but merely, for the limited time I had to spare, made a few observations from my own experience, as seen in different localities; but if you will favour me with space in your Journal of next week, I will endeavour to go further into the subject.—Why copper lodes more than two or three miles from granite are not generally found productive.—J. SPARGO: *Great Tregrove, May 13.*

WHEAL ENMA.—We are requested to state that no captain from Cardon has inspected this mine; consequently, no report could be suppressed. We learn the mine is looking well in the bottom levels.

CHANCELOREVILLE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: A semi-official announcement from the directors of this company informs us that means have at last been found to reduce the ore in sufficient quantities to afford an average of the whole; and that the directors are preparing an elaborate report to lay before the shareholders. Really, Sir, it is very commendable on their part, after so protracted a delay, to think of us poor patient shareholders, who continue to hope for the best. But it occurs to me that they would have best consulted the permanent interests of the company by being a little more communicative to those who have confided in them so implicitly. As it is, there is an appearance of making a market in some quarter or other. Last January, Chanceloreville were nominally $\frac{1}{2}$ %, from which they have gradually improved, and are now quoted, and said to be saleable, at $\frac{3}{4}$ %. They may soon be at par. Let us be cautious; for the rule is unexceptionable—where secrecy guards the secret of the state it is dangerous, and it is invariably found equally dangerous where it pervades the working of a public company.—G. S. T.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED MINES.—We cannot insert the letter of "A Shareholder" on the management of this mine. The writer does not deny the existence of the lode, said to be worth from 500 to 1000 ft. per ft., but is anxious the credit of its discovery should be awarded to the manager, or captain, under whose supervision the event happened. Our correspondent alleges that, as no alteration has been made in the mode of working that has been adopted for the past two years, the old captain should not be forgotten by the directors and shareholders, in connection with so gratifying a circumstance.

WHEAL ALFRED.—"R. N."—The mine quoted in the Journal under this name is the "Great" Wheal Alfred (copper), Hayle, W. paid.

CARBONS CREEK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—SIR: In refutation of the letter from "A Broker," asserting that this company is extinct, its offices given up, and all information refused by the directors, I beg to say that, as secretary of the company, I shall be ready to give him, at these offices of the company, all the information on the subject of the company and its funds to which, as a shareholder, he may be entitled.—H. NESBITT, Sec.: *Office, Albion Chambers, Lombard-street, London, May 12.*

WHITBURN CONSOLS.—SIR: Seeing a report in the last Journal, headed Whitechurch Consols, and signed Wm. Rowe, in which he says "This mine was yesterday inspected by Mr. H. Peet, of London, and many gentlemen of Tavistock, Plymouth, and Devonport," &c., I shall thank Capt. W. Rowe, or Mr. Henry Peet, to inform me whether Whitechurch Consols is not the late Wheal Surprise, on Whitechurch Down, where Capt. Thos. Dunn, of Tavistock, was going to make so much profit accrue to the shareholders in six months from his able management, but which, unfortunately, did not prove correct. If Whitechurch Consols is the late Wheal Surprise, I should be glad to be informed what are the reasons those gentlemen entertain in expecting to find a paying copper lode in that set.—THOS. WAKE: *Bickley, near Plymouth, May 13.*

"T. A." (Lincoln) should obtain *Four Lectures on Geology and Mining*, by Mr. Geo. Henwood. The first is upon the study of geology and mineralogy as sources of interesting and valuable information; the second contains some excellent observations on tin stream works in Cornwall; the third treats of the metalliferous veins or lodes of Devon and Cornwall, and the methods of mining them; and the fourth enters very fully into the manipulation of the Devon and Cornish ores, to render them marketable. "T. A." will thus see that it answers very nearly every question he asks. His other enquiries shall receive immediate attention. The work above alluded to may be obtained by forwarding postage stamps, value 3s., to our office.

PENANCE CONSOLS.—SIR: Capt. W. Borgan, in reply to my last enquiries relative to his management of this company, says, "I decline noticing an anonymous correspondent." Very well, so be it. But why does he decline? Because he cannot answer *seriatim* the questions put to him. I did not ask him for any private information, but merely for an explanation of conduct which, as it now stands before the public, places him in an unenviable light; and I am much mistaken if he does not find an imperative necessity of vindicating his administrative capabilities as a mine agent before that tribunal from which he cannot shrink—the public.—R. G. S.: *City, May 12.*

SOUTH GARRAS AND ITS MANAGEMENT.—We cannot publish further correspondence on this subject: enough has already appeared to excite the attention of parties interested, and the matter will, no doubt, form one of consideration at the next meeting of adventurers. Mr. Powell's ill-health is to be regretted; but Capt. J. Champion, the manager, or the clerk, can surely explain about the letter addressed to Mr. John Landon, jun., and also that forwarded as from Mr. Powell.

CLASH AND WESTWORTH MINES.—"A Constant Reader."—The advice alluded to by our correspondent is an art-trick by the individuals referred to. This mine, although not yet paying out, is considered a very promising undertaking, being in one of the best districts in Cornwall. The shares are held by a highly respectable proprietor, and the affairs are conducted by a Cornish committee, Mr. R. H. Pike being the purser. Mr. Edwd. King, of Austinfriars, is merely the London agent; the meetings are not held at his offices. The general body of adventurers would be rather surprised to hear that it was contemplated to wind-up within six months, although it might be difficult to say when the first dividend will be announced.

WELSH FISH-SALES OF LEAD ORE.—SIR: It is stated, in your last Journal, that the Welsh Fish-Sales Company sold only 40 tons during the past three months; whereas they sold 151 tons 13 cwt., as before, fetching 253s. 15s. 7d., Walker, Parker, and Co., being the purchasers; and which was quoted in your Journal at the time.—T. W. WILKINSON: *26, Gresham-street, May 13.*

WHEAT GORRELL.—SIR: In the list of sales of tin, in your last Journal, only 5½ tons is given as the produce of this mine for the quarter ending March 31: it should have been 16 tons 0 cwt. 6 lb. 9 lbs, which realised 1165s. 8s. 3d.—ALFRED JEFFREY, Secretary and Purser, Cannon Row, 25, Queen-street, May 14.

In the Mining Correspondence, last week, the report of Capt. W. C. Vivian should have been headed *East Rosewarne Consols*, and not *East Rosewarne United*, as printed. The report from Capt. Tree should be North Wheal Frey Consols, instead of North Wheal Frey, it being a separate concern from North Wheal Frey.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Trillick, of Paterson-street, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and newsagents on the other side of the Atlantic.

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♦♦ With last week's MINING JOURNAL was given a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Hansard's Illuminating Gas from Oleaginous Substances—Improvements in the Magneto-Electric Battery—New Motive Power—"Coal Miner's" Address to the Coal Miners of England—the Working of Mines not the Cause of the Increase of Poor Rates—Rating of Mines—Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society—History of Lake Superior Mining Districts, No. 4.—Messrs. De Moray's Patent Sugar Mill—Loss of Silver in Roasting Silver Ores—Double Slide Expansion Valve for Marine Engines—Smelting Iron Ores—Improved Traversing Machine—Manufacture of Steel—Manufacture of Fuel—Foundry Hoist and Cupola, &c., &c.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 17, 1856.

Proverbially slow as all Governments are to acknowledge their errors, or to admit their fallibility, we confess we are in some measure disappointed that the authorities charged with the administration of the Coal Mines Inspection Act should regard with heedless indifference the remonstrances which have been made as to one of the late appointments. We recur to it again, with a reluctance which an imperative sense of duty only can overcome, and which the interests of thousands of coal miners imperiously demand.

In the former notices of this transaction we studiously avoided the use of hard words, and refrained from imputing motives, which a mere statement of the facts, however, rendered sufficiently apparent. Some of our correspondents, however, have been less chary of their epithets, and pronounced the appointment to be a disgraceful job. Without attempting for one moment to justify the application of so derogatory a word to the transaction, it may be as well to revive the particulars in the recollection of our readers, and show how admirably such a system works.

Under the first Act of Parliament, the prying and intrusive visits of the Inspector into certain collieries in South Wales was felt to be a great nuisance; and as it was found to be impossible to avert the enactment of more stringent measures last year, notwithstanding the laudable efforts of the Craven-street Meeting, and the coquetting between the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons and that patriotic assembly, the next thing that was to be done was to "make it pleasant" to the Welsh magnates. Unfortunately, one of the most able and intelligent of the inspectors was appointed, under the first Act, to that district, and what was more grievous still, he was as honest and honourable as he was able and intelligent. Even under the old Act, he had the temerity not only to say, but to publish to the world, the following with other comments upon the Dowlais Collieries:—"It may create some surprise to learn that the fatal accidents amongst the 850 colliers employed at Dowlais amount to more than double the average of Great Britain." It was clear, therefore, that "this kind of thing" would never do, and a strenuous effort was made by the managers of these and other neighbouring collieries to induce the Secretary of State to transfer this fearless Inspector to some other district. The Government of that day, however, very wisely and properly rejected such an application. Thus matters stood on the passing of the Act of last year.

When Sir GEORGE GREY delegated his power of appointing additional inspectors to Messrs. WOOD and SMYTH, those most interested in the result gave credit to the Secretary of State for not converting the patronage conferred by the Act into political subservience. In escaping this evil, there is great reason to fear a greater has been inflicted upon us; for, notwithstanding the generous confidence which was so readily conceded to Messrs. WOOD and SMYTH, they virtually appointed the nephew of the chief manager of the Dowlais Works, whose only experience was obtained in the very collieries where, owing to bad management, the fatal accidents were more than double the average of Great Britain, and from a short management of a colliery in the Forest of Dean, where we are told by the Inspector's Report (1854), "the collieries are very badly ventilated." These are all the recommendations which Mr. WOOD alleges as a justification of the appointment; and we must say that to us it appears that all the circumstances connected with this young man are the strongest proofs that can be given of his ineligibility for the office. His near relationship with the chief manager of the Dowlais Works, his late subordinate position to the viewer of these collieries, the fact of his having been educated in them, and not having had any practice in better-managed and well-conducted mines—ought, we contend, to have induced the examiners to reject his application, or, at all events, not to have appointed him to this important district.

We all know the great importance which the Craven-street Meeting attached to the necessity of inspectors having at least seven years' experience in the management of mines, and yet the Chairman of that meeting openly repudiates in practice this often-discussed and most deliberate resolution of that august assembly, without any apparent compunction. We have no wish to judge or speak harshly of the examiners, but with these facts before us, we cannot reconcile this appointment either with the previous high reputation of these gentlemen, or with the safety and welfare of the coal mining community of South Wales.

From what we can learn, things are now going on very pleasantly in that district, so far as the coalowners are concerned; indeed, so much so, that it is rumoured that its eastern boundary has been very recently extended, so as to include the Rhymney Collieries. Fatal accidents have been frequent in these mines, and Mr. HUTCHINS, M.P., if not the head manager, has, at all events, a large interest in these collieries, as well as in the Dowlais Works. This gentleman, it will be remembered, was extremely indignant that he was even suspected of having something to do with the appointment of his manager's nephew as an inspector of his own collieries, and we gave full credit to his disclaimer. It is reported, whether truly or not we are unable to say, that the removal of Rhymney from Mr. MACKWORTH to Mr. EVANS'S district has been effected by Mr. HUTCHINS. If this be so, it is obvious the scheme works well for one party at least, but it remains to be seen how the public will like it, and what the coal miners and their friends will say to it. We are at a loss to conceive upon what reasons or pretences this change has been made—why the large collieries at Rhymney should be transferred from a small district to a large one, containing more than double the number of mines, unless we attribute it to the same cause, so apparent, so much to be censured, and which we can scarcely help feeling assured induced this unfortunate appointment.

Are such proceedings as these to continue unchecked and uninterrupted? We trust not; but that the working miners and their friends will bestir themselves, and remonstrate strongly and firmly against them. So long as the Home Office will receive their memorials, and Parliament their peti-

tions, they need not despair of success, for justice and truth are on their side. Should such glaring innovations be allowed to pass unnoticed by them, there can be but little doubt but that the aggressive policy we have described will be extended still further, until the substantial benefits bestowed on them by the recent Act of Parliament will be frittered away, and nothing but its shadow remain.

From the injurious effect which will be produced by the bill now before Parliament for the Taxation of Mines becoming daily more evident, we trust that the supporters of that measure may be convinced that by making such a law they would be taking a rapid stride toward crushing that portion of our commerce from which the greatest benefit is secured to our industrial community. This is not the first attempt which has been made with a view to framing a law by which metallic mines should be rated, but in previous instances the proposals have met with the fate which their injustice so fully merits. The immediate necessity for raising a large revenue to defray the expenses of the French revolutionary war of 1797 induced WILLIAM PITT to propose imposing a duty of 1% per ton on pig-iron; but the project would not even bear his own consideration, and he, therefore, speedily abandoned the idea, as calculated to produce injurious results, which the revenue to be derived, large though it might be, would not justify. The notion was, however, revived in 1806, by Lord HENRY PETTY (now Marquis of LANDOWNE), who proposed to levy a war tax of 2% per ton on pig-iron; but this proposition was also defeated, and the iron trade of Great Britain has now attained, untrammelled by taxation, or the inspection of excise officers, which the same bill proposed to appoint to watch over every process connected with the manufacture, a magnitude which, had the Parliament of that day been weak enough to allow Lord PETTY's bill to pass, it never would have done.

Now, although we consider ourselves as living in an age of progress, it cannot be denied that many of the laws made during Mr. PITT's life, and for some short time after his death, evince far greater judgment and foresight than those of the present day; and in the debates that ensued on the proposition of Lord HENRY PETTY, it was urged in opposition to the tax, and acknowledged as the correct principle of taxation, that no duty should press upon any article in its rude or early state, since it caused an uniform rise of price in every article into which it was manufactured, and even at that time many German manufacturers were able to furnish their articles cheaper than they could be produced in this country, an additional tax was calculated, it was argued, to drive English productions more speedily from the foreign market. This reason, amongst others, had the desired influence upon the bill, and although it was carried into committee by a small majority—119 to 109—it was abandoned. Thus we find the Ministry of that time, although they were hard pressed for money, relinquishing a plan by which they proposed to raise annually not less than 300,000l., or 400,000l.

Such being the fact, it is surprising to find at the present time, when we are in a much more flourishing position, a bill introduced for the Rating of Mines; for every argument which could then be adduced against the measure might be brought forward now with twofold force, for Prussia, Belgium, and several other countries, are now yielding ten times the quantity of metallic produce that they were half a century since; and, further, are making great progress in their systems of conducting commercial undertakings, by which they are enabled to compete with some success in most of the markets in which we then enjoyed the monopoly. This is under the present state of English law; and yet our legislators appear to consider that an extra burden may be thrown upon the mining interests with impunity, and in the framing of the bill have taken such extreme care to give it the semblance of justice, that every effort will be required to prevent its becoming law.

The adventurers in the lead mines of the Derbyshire district have taken such decided and energetic steps, that they have obtained the modification of the bill, and in its amended form the High Peak will not be affected; and an agitation is now manifest in the Low Peak district, or Wapentake of Warkworth, which will no doubt produce equally favourable results. As noticed by our Chesterfield correspondent, a meeting was held at Warkworth, May 6, at which Messrs. W. CANTRELL (who filled the chair), P. HUBBERTY, MILNES, WEAVER, ELICK, BUCKLEY, ADAMS, and others, took active parts, and after thoroughly canvassing the merits and demerits of the bill, a series of resolutions (which will be found in our advertising columns), were passed, and the above-named gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. HUBBERTY, who was requested to render his professional assistance in opposing the bill, by communicating with the Members of Parliament, and generally to represent the miners of the Wapentake, were appointed a committee, and authorised to communicate with the miners of the High Peak, and co-operate with them in opposing the bill. We subjoin the petition, which has been drawn up, and is now in hand for signature for Warkworth, as calculated to prove useful to those of other districts:—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble petition of the undersigned lead miners and adventurers in lead mines within the township of Warkworth, in the county of Derby,

SHewETH—That a bill has been introduced into your honourable House, entitled "A Bill to amend the Laws in England and Wales with reference to the Assessment of Mines, other than Coal Mines, to the Relief of the Poor."

That, by the statute of Elizabeth, coal mines only are rateable to the relief of the poor, and a distinction was thereby drawn between them and other mines.

That the adventurer in coal mines can in general ascertain the existence, extent, and quality of his mineral, and can even calculate with accuracy the cost of production and ultimate profit.

That the discovery of lead mines is attended with great risk and uncertainty, and the working of them has justly been considered of too precarious and fluctuating a nature to be liable to any imposition which might discourage enterprises of such importance to the community; and lead mines have, consequently, hitherto never been rated to the relief of the poor.

That the courts of law have held that the lords are rateable in respect of the duty payable from lead mines when paid or reserved in kind, but that they are not rateable for such dues when paid or reserved in money.

That the dues payable by your petitioners are invariably paid in kind, and the lord is rateable and pays his assessment to the poor-rate in respect thereof.

That your petitioners have observed with much alarm that it is proposed by the above bill to alter the principle of rating, and to charge the rate upon the occupiers of mines, instead of upon the lord's dues.

That it is proposed by the second clause of the said bill to permit the occupiers of mines to deduct the rate or assessment from such dues where the lord has the privilege of rating the occupiers of mines as once admitted, and the occupiers be charged with the rate, ultimately the burden will be thrown on the occupier, either by the lord raising his dues or other indirect means.

That your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the said bill may not pass into a law in its present form, and that such amendments may be made therein as will protect the interests of your petitioners.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

In Cornwall, also, the expression of feeling against the bill is now beginning to exhibit itself; and the South Wheal Frances Company has the honour of being the first to take any decisive measures on the subject. In the MINING JOURNAL of last week we noticed the resolution passed at the last meeting of this company, ordering, "that circulars should be sent to the agents of the different mines, urging the importance of convening meetings of the mine proprietors, at an early date, for the purpose of agreeing to a petition to Parliament against the Bill for Rating Mines to the relief of the poor." The Pembroke and East Cribinis Company have immediately responded, by resolving, at their meeting on Thursday, to co-operate with the South Wheal Frances adventurers, and expressing an unanimous opinion that the bill was unjust in principle, and calculated to prove highly injurious to the mining interest.

The injustice of the bill consists in the attempt to further tax those who incur the greatest risk; whilst those who derive the advantage from mining operations are proportionately relieved. It is contended by many that there is some justice in taxing lords' dues, but we consider that no good could result from the adoption of this plan, as they would, of course, increase the royalty to recompense themselves; and thus it is doubtful whether in many instances the burden would not fall heavier on the adventurer than if he were directly taxed. In Cornwall, the desirability of the bill really cannot be adduced as a reason for its introduction; for the movement originated by the Rev. T. PASCOE, of St. Hilary, were carried out, there can be no doubt that the "doctor and club" funds of the different mines could be so judiciously applied as to render them available for relieving the sick miner, his wife and children, as well as the disabled miner, and by that means prevent them in every instance from becoming a burden on the poor-rates, as at present levied on house and land property only. The working miner himself is particularly opposed to the new bill, why, then, should not the adventurers, on whom the weight of the burden will inevitably fall, give more attention to the subject? The working miners fear that if the bill be passed the "doctor and club" system will cease; and although his feelings cause him to dislike applying to the State for relief, it cannot be expected, that when mines are compelled to con-

tribute to the poor-rate, the miners will agree to set aside a portion of their earnings to support themselves in time of need, and thus render themselves independent of an allowance from that rate. There are some who, without giving the subject the attention it merits, assert that there would be justice in rating the lords. We allow that there might be some justice—but very little—in rating the lords in proportion to the profit they derive, provided it could be guaranteed that they should bear the burden; but in practice exactly the reverse would be the result; for, although they might be compelled to pay the actual tax, we repeat that the majority would raise the dues, in order that they might not be the losers.

Mr. ROBERTS appears to be thoroughly opposed to the bill, and considers that, if taxation is necessary, it should be fixed upon the lord; he has, therefore, the honour of combating for that interest from which the prosperity of the county is derived; for although neither the working miner nor the adventurer should be the constituents of a Cornish Member, it should be recollected that the prosecution of mining operations is the chief support of those who really do give their vote. For the part Mr. ROBERTS is taking he will earn the best thanks of both working miners and adventurers in Cornish mines generally; whilst the course adopted by Sir CHARLES LEMON and Mr. MICHAEL WILLIAMS, in being led away by Mr. KENDALL and his bill, and thus allowing themselves to appear in direct opposition to the cause they are supposed to serve, is calculated to greatly damage their popularity with the mining interest. We are aware that many contend that Mr. KENDALL's bill is a just and necessary measure; and in the iron districts of Staffordshire that opinion appears to be more prevalent than in others. Yet it is curious to observe that the complaints are loudest from those places which have been raised almost entirely from the benefits derived from mining operations—from insignificant villages to towns of great prosperity. This exhibits an extremely selfish feeling in those who are not directly connected with the iron trade, although they live by the profits accruing from their dealings with those who but for that trade would be entirely removed from the district. It is argued that damage is done to the surface by mining operations, which causes it to be assessed much below what its value would have been if employed for agricultural purposes; this is undoubtedly true, and if it be considered a grievance, tax the land as though it were fertile, but on no account go below the surface. By the taxation of the land covered with the refuse from mining operations little inconvenience would be felt; whilst it is doubtful whether, if there were a higher tax on that land, steps would not be taken for developing the several inventions for utilising the various products, both of mines and smelting works, and thus an absolute benefit be obtained, and a new branch of industry opened.

There appears little ground for argument in favour of rating the produce of mines, from the acknowledged impolicy of taxing the raw material, which affords so large an amount of employment. By such a system of taxation employment would be restricted; this alone would prove prejudicial to all, but we fear that this would not be the only evil. There can be no doubt that, during any particularly slack time, there are many mines which, were poor-rate or any other tax levied upon the produce, would be left idle, and the consequences would be dreadful to contemplate.

It is urged, with apparent justice, that Coal Mines should be subjected to taxation from the much smaller amount of risk which attend their exploration; but what is the effect of this measure on our trade in coal with France? Is it not that the Belgians can advantageously compete with us, and, indeed, derive greater gains from the prices we are compelled, from taxes, among other causes, to demand? It is well known that the Belgian coalmasters are ever watchful to the English market, and so regulate their prices as to be about two francs per ton below ours, although they could obtain as much profit as us, and sell at five francs below us, in the present state of the market. Now, it appears very probable that were our coal mines not subjected to taxation, we should be able to carry on a much larger trade with France than at present, to fully compete with the Belgians, and to employ a much larger amount of labour in the exploration of our coal fields. The iron trade has also become a foreign trade, and were it again reduced to the quantity required for home consumption, the number of blast-furnaces out of blast, and workmen unemployed, would be enormous. Yet its condition is very precarious, and the imposition of a comparatively small amount of duty may cause our foreign trade to entirely cease.

In Belgium and America we have rivals, and a few shillings per ton gives them the advantage; in both countries great progress is daily being made, and even under present circumstances every effort must be made to maintain our position; and yet our legislators would impose a tax which would throw still greater obstacles in our way, and give both the Belgians and Americans the decided advantage.

In conclusion, we would remark that it is not at all our intention to advocate the exemption of the mine adventurer from a just share of the taxation necessary for the good of the country, nor do we think that they themselves would object; but when the risk incurred in mining operations, and the large sums which are often expended before satisfactory results are obtained, and the difficulty which already exists in competing with foreigners, we cannot but regard the proposed bill as partial and unjust to the mining interest generally.

Since writing the foregoing remarks, we have received a "reply" to the circular of the committee of management of South Wales Franchises, inviting co-operation in expressing an opinion in opposition to the Rating of Mines Bill. In accordance with our invariable custom, we publish the communication, that the question may be freely and fairly discussed; and we must remark, that there are instances where mines are now so subjected to local claims of taxation that any alteration from the present arrangement would even prove beneficial; we may instance Devon Great Consols, which (as stated in our last Journal) pays for local taxes 1252*l.* per annum. Now, we can hardly conceive but that amount would be reduced by the proposed "equitable and uniform rating," and, therefore, those interested in that fortunate adventure are naturally desirous the bill may pass. We do not purpose to follow the "reply," but recommend its perusal, as presenting the argument of those favourable to the measure.

Last week we incidentally noticed the announcement of the "Société Générale des Clapiers Français," and we take occasion in our present Number to revert to that undertaking, with a more matured impression of its importance.

It is well known that part of the splendid screw-steamers purchased from the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, which it is the intention of the Anglo-French Company to put on the eastern route, had some time since been similarly employed by the first-mentioned association; but beyond the experience necessarily to be obtained from that experiment, it is not so well understood how a very manifest improvement must follow in the expedition and economy of the voyage, and, what is of most consequence to the shareholders, in the monetary returns to be realised. How these advantages arise it will not be difficult for us to define.

Considerable waste of time occurred to these ships when under the contract of the General Screw Company to carry the mails to intervening ports from Southampton to Calcutta, to St. Vincent, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, &c.; and so great was the loss caused by the very out-of-the-way calls at Ascension, that the Company offered a considerable sum of money to the Government to be allowed to give up that part of the contract. Moreover, by touching at all these places the ships were taken out of the regular course for a quick passage into the Indian seas, and thus contending against opposing winds and currents, they were detained many days unnecessarily (particularly on the outward voyage), and obliged to consume a proportionate excess of fuel. Agreeably with the arrangements now made, and in strict conformity with the opinion of the highly intelligent and experienced commanders of those ships, no time will be sacrificed by touching at any port or place between Southampton and the Ile de Réunion (Bourbon), whilst, on the contrary, days will be positively saved on the new line by the common-sense selection of a course which presents every favourable condition of prevailing winds and currents; so that, in fact it is only reasonable to expect that the shortest voyages yet made to and from Calcutta will be lessened by full one-sixth; almost equal to a gain of an additional trip per year.

As regards economy of fuel, too, the new enterprise is eminently in advance of its predecessor. During the operations of the old company the ships had sometimes to wait at distant ports for fuel, and in the main to obtain supplies at very high rates. Now, stocks of coal, already laid in, await the arrival of the ships, and the requisite quantity at each of the independent of the saving from a reduced number of coaling establishments. With relation to multiplied pecuniary returns, it appears to us that a reference to two or three points of examination, out of many that present themselves, will amply suffice. In the first place, the screw clippers,

with which the business of the new company begins, at the time of their running to the East for the General Screw Company were only of 1800 tons burthen, although with engines of 300 horse-power; but they are now increased to an average tonnage of 2400 tons, by the erection of spar-decks for passenger accommodations, which leave room on the lower deck for 500 tons more of goods, and a large addition of coal-bunkers. Hence, whilst on the one hand the auxiliary power of steam is in better proportion to the carrying capacity of the ship; she takes with her fuel enough at starting to carry her beyond the Cape of Good Hope; she has her coaling places reduced, *en route*, to about one-third of what used to be the customary number; and, through increased stowage, the value of her freightage becomes very extremely enhanced.

In the next place, although for the mere rapidity of intercourse, in which wealthy passengers, mail-bags, and costly, but comparatively small, packages are concerned, the route by the Mediterranean and the Red Sea will be preferred by many, there cannot be a doubt; that where one passenger, out or home, would willingly pay the great extra cost, and consent to the equally great personal inconvenience of repeated changes in his steam and other conveyance from end to end, twenty will rejoice at the more economical and comfortable, if not quite so rapid, transit by direct ocean passage; and in respect of goods, export or import, for which, indeed, the overland route has no accommodation whatever, the swifter passages of these screw clippers over even first-rate sailing vessels must secure for them the inevitable preference, on better terms, of merchants and shippers of all classes.

It will be further remembered that, under the operations of the old company, British commerce with India, its then existing condition, formed the only basis of business; but the present company, taking that valuable source of returns with its rapidly increasing development from the introduction of railways into India, and the opening up of extended passenger traffic and new areas of commercial produce, has superadded to it the important combination of interests presented by the mercantile and monetary circles in France, so deeply concerned in the undertaking. Seldom, therefore, if ever, has any enterprise been presented for public participation so sound in principle, or practically demonstrable, as the Société Générale des Clapiers Français, and from none could we possibly anticipate greater or more enduring success.

THE PEMBROKE AND EAST CHINNIS MINING COMPANY held their general meeting on Wednesday, which will be found reported in the usual column. The manner in which the proceedings were conducted afforded a great contrast to what has been witnessed in bygone times. The report was of a very satisfactory nature, and from which it would appear that after the enormous outlay there is a chance of the adventurers being eventually rewarded for their patience and perseverance. The shareholders have been weeded of those who professed to take the management, and incurred considerable expense, without a competent knowledge of mining—an occurrence, unfortunately for the interest of mining, which too frequently happens. The shares are now reduced to 37,820, being about half the original number issued, so that although the present proprietors are subject to greater liability, if the adventure should turn out successful they will reap a corresponding reward.

One of the chief features of the meeting was, a resolution passed to co-operate with South Wales Franchises, and other mines, in the opposition to the bill now before Parliament for Rating Mines for the Relief of the Poor, and Mr. LEE STEVENS contended that the rating of mines was altogether a subversion of the principles of taxation, as it amounted to taxing parties' business instead of the premises upon which it was conducted. Mr. KING also drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that when any mine was started it employed a large proportion of the poor of the district, so that rating mines would be merely for the support of the agricultural portion of the population. Several of the shareholders expressed their opinion that the view taken by Mr. LEE STEVENS was of considerable importance, and ought to be brought before the Legislature. Eventually, a resolution was unanimously passed that the rating of mines for the relief of the poor was unjust in principle, and highly injurious to the mining interest, the Chairman, at the same time, warning the meeting that, if a vigorous course of opposition were not pursued, the bill would be likely to become law.

In the Journal of May 3, we inserted the commencement of a series of papers on the progress of mining affairs in Spain, which is followed up in our present Number by a continuation of the subject. The facts here recorded show that, although the Asturias and the neighbouring province of Galicia have for ages given striking indications of extensive mineral wealth, and were fully explored by the Phœnicians and Romans, and by other parties down to the Anglo-Spanish "Asturian Mining Company," up to 1850 not a single attempt at working had been crowned with success, notwithstanding the enormous capital expended by the latter adventure. It has been the fate of few iron-works to pass through so many vicissitudes as this unfortunate concern, and yet it would appear, from the analyses of various ores, and the results of some of their smelting experiments, that had they confined themselves to the production of coal and iron, left the North of Spain Railroad to itself, and merely formed a tramway to the shipping place, a different result might have followed. No care seems to have been bestowed by the manager, large stocks of useless pig had accumulated, smelted from arsenical ores, without previous analysis, or a single trial in the puddling furnace. Although not favourably situated for iron ores, the works at Mieres, established by the "Asturian Mining Company," must with good management, seeing that they are in the neighbourhood of abundance of fair quality coal, at some future period, more or less remote, give satisfactory and profitable results. The Anglo-Spanish Company referred to was, from first to last, most woefully mismanaged, and five times the capital expended which, with proper care and attention, would have produced very different results.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

MAY 15.—There has been very little mining business transacted during the past week; indeed, the Whitsun week, even in periods of mining activity, is generally a dull time. A panic seems to have seized upon the public with regard to Wheal Basset, and to have produced a fall in the shares, which is said not to be warranted to that extent. If the panic be unfounded, the shares will again advance, though probably they will not again reach 400*l.* for a considerable time. South Franches shows a tendency to decline, as might be expected, when it is understood that the 10*l.* dividend will not be resumed for, probably, the next four months; but the reserves and discoveries of ore are good, and there are a number of lodes, so that the mine will, no doubt, preserve a good position for a long period. Clifford shares have again advanced, having been sold at 400*l.* and upwards. East Basset has fallen to 40*l.*, which is less than the outlay. The position of the mine is the only circumstance that induces its shareholders to persevere, after they have been subjected to a heavy expenditure. North Basset has a good lode in the 72, yielding 6 tons per fm.; price of shares about 38*l.* Clifton and Wentworth seems to be improving in the tin part of the mine (the Whitford lode), but shares have declined to from 112 to 12*l.* A share or two has changed hands in Copper Hill, at about 150*l.* Condurrow is yielding well, but the costs are heavy; shares 145*l.* There has been a demand for shares in Budnick, but it has ceased. Grambler and St. Aubyns have declined to 85*l.*

The tin mines labour under the disadvantage of heavy dressing charges. Mill Pool, in the St. Hilary district, after many years' struggling, is about paying costs, and, perhaps, may do more, should the present high price of tin continue, or slightly advance; shares are at a low price, about 4*l.* 10*s.* At Pedn-an-dren, the tribute pitches are reported to be looking well. At Wheal Guskus, a new east and west lode has been discovered, of a promising character.

East Wheal Rose is said to have rather improved in the bottom levels. Shares in Rickard's Wheal Rose, which has a good position, adjoining, have been selling at 5*l.* Cargoll shares are dull.

In very deep mines the labour of climbing the ladders is so severe that the older men are often obliged to leave those mines, and go to work in shallower ones. A man-engine in deep mines is, therefore, a great boon to the miners. At Dolcoath, a man-engine has been erected, and has called forth the thanks of the working miners, in two letters addressed to the adventurers, which were read to them at a recent meeting, by the able and respected manager, Capt. C. Thomas. In one of these letters the miners say:—"We, the working men, consider it one of the greatest blessings that ever was bestowed upon us in such a deep mine as this is. We all fully agree that climbing up and down was one-third of our work,

and that it did our bodies more harm than a core's work; now we can work two hours a day more, and can work harder and do more in the same time, since we know we shall ride up again in the evening. How long it may lengthen our lives we cannot tell; but we believe that men may work underground many years more, because climbing injures the body more than working. Then, well may we say it is a blessing."

I am happy to state that there is a growing feeling against the Rating of Mines Bill. Some who before regarded it with indifference, now look upon it as calculated to reduce mining profits, and check mining enterprise. Some who formerly thought that the lords' dues might justly be rated, now say there should be no rating at all, believing that mines are a description of property that may justly claim exemption from such rating. But on all hands there is a strong feeling against the present Rating of Mines Bill, which boldly places the rating upon the "occupiers," or adventurers, a measure directly contrary to the whole tone and feeling of a public meeting held last December, at Truro; that meeting appointed the committee to carry out its wishes, not supposing that the committee would act as independently and as regardless of the feeling of those present as if no such meeting had ever appointed it. Surely, if the gentlemen of the committee found they could not act in accordance with the views and feelings of the meeting that appointed them, they should have called another meeting of the lords and adventurers of mines, informed them of any difficulties that beset the question, and requested fresh powers to act; instead of rushing in such a headstrong way into Parliament with a bill which is so utterly obnoxious to the great body of the mining interest of Cornwall.

In the meantime, the movement against the bill requires to have one or two active leaders in each mining district of the country, who will not merely grumble, but act; who will bring the subject under discussion at mine accounts, and take an energetic part in getting up petitions to Parliament against this mischievous measure.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

MAY 16.—The remarks made last week respecting the iron trade are still justifiable. The trade is a legitimate one. There is an absence of unhealthy speculation. The elements of a brisk trade exist, and the prospects for the future are promising. Still orders are not coming in so plentifully as might be wished. The American demand is far less than was hoped for, and there is a general impression that expectations are entertained on that side the Atlantic of a reduction of prices, for which orders are still held back. Again, continental orders do not come in freely. As I remarked last week, rivals have risen up on the Continent during the existence of the Orders in Council; contracts, not yet completed, have been entered into, and connections formed which cannot at once be broken off. The consequence of this is that a good deal of underselling exists amongst all but makers of the best marked iron. Pig-iron, too, tends rather downwards; 4*l.* 10*s.* is still the regular price for good hot blast mine pigs, but I hear of makers—no doubt in circumstances of need—who are offering a good article at 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* There is a certain pause which occurs at any great change, such as that from peace to war; a period of uncertainty as to the effect likely to follow; a timid hesitation, waiting to see the turn things will take before fresh enterprises are embarked in; not to mention that the reduction of taxation, and the cessation of loans, are boons still to be hoped for, and not yet benefits realised. The iron trade, and indeed every trade, feels the effect of this period of uncertainty, still there is every reason to look for an increasingly active trade. Stocks everywhere are low, America forming by no means an exception to this rule; and there exist, not as mere projects proposed and advocated by zealous promoters, numerous great works decided upon, awaiting only the completion of preliminary and necessary proceedings, which will require a very large amount of iron for their completion.

The first meeting of our New Chamber of Commerce has been held, and a council of 15 elected, composed of gentlemen connected with all the great branches of industry in the town. The iron trade has its own association for the district, but the council very properly includes the name of a very intelligent proprietor of extensive iron-works in the district. There never was a period when so large a quantity of coal was produced in South Staffordshire as at present; and yet they find a sale at only a comparatively small reduction of rates. Within these few days the collieries at Pensall and Brownhills—until lately the property of Mr. Greene, the banker of Lichfield—have been sold by the assignees of that gentleman's estate to Messrs. Morris (of London) and Churchill (of Wolverhampton) for 30,000*l.*; and the bargain is said to be a very good one for the purchasers. Some idea of the great increase which in the course of a short time has taken place in the production of coal in this district may be formed from the fact that Mr. M'Clellan, from his mines in Cannock, produces and conveys by railway at the rate of 2500 tons of coal weekly more than he did two years ago; and that at the Pensall and other collieries recently sold, the excess of production so conveyed during the same period is 1500 tons, making an increase of 4000 tons per week. When the whole of Cannock Chase shall be thoroughly mined—and from present appearances the time is not far distant—it is difficult to compute the immense quantity of coal, and that, too, of the very best quality, which will be produced.

[We are compelled to postpone, until our next Journal, some excellent remarks from our correspondent on the late boiler explosion at Bradley.]

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

MAY 14.—The Whitsuntide holidays and the peace rejoicings which have been going on this week have unsettled the regular flow of trade, but we are glad to find that the iron trade continues to make a decided improvement. There have been of late an increased number of orders for all descriptions of iron, and several public undertakings, which were either suspended or not proceeded with at all, in consequence of the war, have now been commenced. There is a very good enquiry for Derbyshire pig-iron, and prices are well maintained.

The coal trade has slightly improved, and better hopes are entertained of the future prospects of the trade, with regard to the demand for manufacturing purposes.

Mr. Morton, the Government Inspector, has been prosecuting some other parties this week, in Yorkshire, for offending against the new Act. The agitation in the lead mining districts of Derbyshire has been manifested in an extraordinary degree, by the union and power of action shown by the miners in defence of their interests. The proposed bill has been so modified as not to affect the High Peak of Derbyshire, though it does those of the southern division of the county; and in consequence of the measure being deemed objectionable by the miners of the Low Peak, or Wapentake of Wirksworth, a numerously-attended meeting was held at Mr. Rowland's, Red Lion Inn, Wirksworth, the object being to give an expression of opinion on the subject. Mr. Wm. Cantrell was called to the chair, and among others present were Messrs. P. Hubbersty, C. Milnes, E. Wass, T. Elce, J. Elce, H. Flint, B. Buckley, R. Knowles, O. Adams, Jacob Frost, T. Greatorex, M. Bacon, John Stevenson, and others, who might collectively be fairly presumed to represent the lead mining interest of the district; and, from their observations in the course of the meeting, it appeared that the proposed bill was generally considered as inimical to all shareholders of Derbyshire lead mines. Resolutions were carried to the effect that petitions be obtained from the several mineral districts in the Wapentake, and the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee for the purpose of opposing the contemplated enactment—Messrs. W. Cantrell, C. Milnes, E. Wass, T. Elce, B. Buckley, and O. Adams. Mr. Hubbersty was requested to render his professional assistance in Parliament, and the committee were authorised to communicate with the miners in the High Peak, and co-operate with them in opposing the bill. The thanks of the meeting were cordially given to Mr. Colville and Mr. Mundy, the Members of the southern division, and to Mr. Cavendish and Mr. Thornhill, the Members for the northern division of the county; and also to Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., and Mr. Hadfield, M.P., for their ready and active assistance in protecting the interests of the miners. The thanks of the lead miners of Derbyshire are due to Mr. Burgoyne, and others who have co-operated with him, for the insertion of the second clause, which exempts the mines in the King's Field.

At the dinner after the annual meeting of the Eyam Mining Company, Mr. J. Pitt, the chairman, stated that the company purchased the mines for 620*l.*, and that since that time the shareholders had received, in dividends, fifteen times the purchase money; that the lords of the field were

receiving annually from the company more than the amount of the original cost of the mine for royalty; and that if the mines were to be sold at the price now given for each share, they would realise 38,000l.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

MAY 15.—The market for both stocks and shares was very firm this week, and a considerable business has been done in the former, owing to large purchases, which, together with higher rates from London, had the effect of raising prices about 15 per cent. Shares, also, were in most instances higher, though business in them was not so active this week. In mining shares business was dull: those of the Mining Company of Ireland were the same as last week, while those of the General Mining Company were done as low as 30s. The principal advance on the week was in Cork and Passage Railway Company shares, which were quoted at 27.5s. higher, in consequence of an amalgamation of this company with a rival one (the River Steamers Company), both companies being now placed under the one management, and competition removed. In Dublin and Kingstown stock there was an advance of 2s.; in Belfast and Ballymena shares, one of 10s.; and in National Bank shares, one of 7s. 6d. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 92½; New 3 per Cent., 92½; Hibernian Bank, 31½; National Bank, 32½; Royal Bank, 19½; British and Irish Steam, 32; Grand Canal Company, 38; Patriotic Insurance, 7½; Consumers' Gas Company, 8; General Mining Company, 14; Mining Company of Ireland, 13½; Belfast and Ballymena Railway, 50; Cork and Bandon, 8½; Cork and Passage, 13; Belfast Junction, 44½; Dublin and Drogheda, 63½; Dublin and Kingstown, 155; Dublin and Wicklow, 51; Great Southern and Western, 51½; Midland Great Western, 50½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 42.

The half-yearly statement of the General Mining Company for Ireland is prepared, and I regret it is not a more favourable one; as looking to the account of income and expenditure, during the half-year, there appears a loss on the working of 130l., in addition to the 391l. at foot of last half-year's account. Making a total of 521l. against the company, against which, however, they have at present one on hand at the mines, and ready for market, valued at 863l., and which will appear to the credit of the company in the next half-yearly balance-sheet. In dealing with this half-year, the result is, however, as I state. The total amount received from sales of ore, during the half-year, has been 2833l., and the expenditure on account of the same 2712l.; showing a profit here of 121l. only, and not sufficient to meet the other current expenses of the company, which were for salaries, interest, directors' remuneration, &c., 302l. The statement of accounts as now submitted is much more comprehensive, and gives a greater amount of detail than any heretofore issued; and I am glad to find that the promise given, at the last meeting of shareholders, of submitting to them an account of capital and revenue, with the disbursements, since the formation of the company, has been borne out, and that too, in a manner which reflects much credit on the auditor, Mr. Kidd: it gives an entire history of the company's transactions from the commencement, and substantially bears out the summary given by me when alluding to this company a short time since. An account of assets and liabilities is also given, showing the entire liabilities as only 1215l., while the available assets are 1503l., not including the value of the company's property in machinery, buildings, &c., &c., and on which 9188l. has been expended out of capital. A profit and loss account is next given, but with it I cannot agree, as the value of the ore at the mine, ready for sale, together with 130l. paid for powder, timber, &c., are set down as profit. Now, if at the commencement of the last half-year there were no ore whatever on hand, and that the ore for which they now give themselves credit were raised exclusive of the entire amount which they have set down as sold during the past half-year, then, indeed, they might be set down in the abstract as profit, but until it is shown that such was the case these items cannot be considered as profit; besides, in the next half-year they will be again placed to the company's credit as "ores sold." I don't think that there is any other point to which I should draw attention, except that additional capital was raised the last half-year, nor was the company placed under the Limited Liability Act. Why the former was not done can be accounted for, as the state of the money market and the low price of shares prevented an increase of capital in the way proposed. It is well that it is so, as the only way to place the company in a proper position is by making a call; and I will here repeat my former conviction, that if capital were thus raised, and judiciously expended, there would be an ample return given for the outlay; and I feel sure that had the directors been enabled to carry on extensive operations the result would be far different now, as they themselves have, no doubt, done everything which in them lay to promote the advancement of the company's interest.

At a meeting of the Geological Society, last evening, the Rev. Professor Haughton read an important paper on the "Lower Carboniferous Rocks of the Hook Peninsula, County Wexford," describing their physical and paleontological properties. He considers them to be divided into five groups, each having the following thickness:—Old red sandstone, 1150 ft.; yellow sandstone, 332 ft.; lower limestone—viz., lower division, 851 ft.; dolomite, 385 ft.; upper division, 281 ft.—3749 ft. Dr. J. R. Kinahan read a highly interesting paper on the "Geological Features of the Chincha Islands, Peru." Considering the general structure to be porphyritic granite, intersected by veins of serpentine trap, with several large protrusions of greenstones. He then alluded to the guano found there, which he considers to have been formed rather from the debris of seals and other animals, than from birds. A communication from Mr. P. Ganly, on the "Supposed Fossils existing in the Primary Limestone Rocks of Donegal," was then read by Mr. Kelly, after which the meeting separated.

There was a meeting of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company on Saturday. The statement of accounts showed a profit of 17,211l. on the half-year, and the report of the directors described the company's affairs to be in a flourishing condition. It stated that the winter not having been so severe as usual, less damage was done to the company's boats; that the Post-office authorities not having recommended a quicker postal communication, nothing has been done to quicken the communication between London and Dublin, which might be performed in 12 hours instead of 15, but that they were ready to unite with the Chester and Holyhead, and London and North Western Companies, in giving the increased facilities when they should be found expedient. A dividend of 2½ per cent., free of income tax, was declared.

An arrangement which will, no doubt, be productive of good results, has taken place between the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company and the Dublin and Drogheda and Dublin and Belfast Junction Companies, by which the former company gets an advance of 4000l., from the two latter, which send two directors each from their own board to represent them on the Dundalk and Enniskillen directors: this I understand, will second, to a considerable extent, the exertions now made to have the line to Enniskillen finished as soon as possible.

METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN FRANCE.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

Some idea of the importance of Paris as an iron market may be gathered from the fact, that during February there were entered 165,593 tons of wrought-iron, and 59,139 tons of cast-iron, being three times the amount entered during the corresponding month of 1855. It is stated, with what truth I know not, that English ironmasters are underselling here, in order to compete with French ironmasters. In copper there has been little or no variation. The statement that appeared some time back from St. Petersburg, that there were no stocks of copper in hand in Russia, has singularly verified the previous anticipations of your correspondent; and in a short time hence, when even Russians may appear as buyers, Paris dealers and copper-founders will have cause to regret their present apathy in the face of an extraordinary and sustained rise in this metal. The rise of tin at Amsterdam has produced a corresponding movement in Paris. Lead is stationary.

The northern line from Calais, Dunkirk, or Abbeville, is scarcely available for the transit of English coal. It is as much as this railway can do to carry the Belgian and native coal from the northern districts, and therefore, English coal merchants must look for some independent route to Paris. Dieppe may hereafter prove one of the most favourable discharging ports. As compared with Calais it is 109 miles nearer Paris, and, as compared with Havre, 17 miles nearer; consequently, although to discharge at Dieppe instead of Calais adds 1s. per ton to the freightage, the railway carriage from the former port to here is so much less, that Calais may be fairly considered out of court, and the question may be deemed to

lie between Dieppe and Havre. The difference of freightage to these two ports gives 6d. per ton in favour of Dieppe, to which must be added the amount saved in 17 miles less of railway carriage.

Among the new enterprises to be recorded, are the Central Navigation Company, projected by M. C. Farrene, shipowner, of Havre, with a capital of 400,000l. M. Farrene proposes to hand over to the company his ships, fifteen in number, and all engaged in the carrying trade. A railway company, represented by the Marquis de Casavides, who has received a concession from the Papal Government for 99 years of a line from Rome to Civita Vecchia, so that it would seem the sacerdotal ban under which railways were placed some time since has at last been removed—thanks, so it is stated, to the influence of the Emperor. The break in Central Germany, to which allusion was made in a former Journal, is now to be filled up. A company is forming in Germany, under the name of the Eastern Bavarian Railway Company, for establishing railway communication between Nuremberg and Ratisbon, thence to Passau, and between Munich by Landshut to the Danube. These lines will form a total length of 278 miles, and will connect Vienna with the northern and southern railways of Europe.

From the statement issued by the directors of the Metallurgic and Coal Company of Châtillon and Commentry, it appears that the company, established ten years since, possesses seven iron mines, four coal-pits, and upwards of twenty furnaces. The capital is fixed at 25,000,000 frs. The company's works are divided into two groups, those situated in the Châtillonais, and those in the Bourbonnais. In the first, charcoal iron is produced, except at the coke furnace at Maison-Neuve; the puddling furnaces are generally heated with coal, but some portion, for wire, &c., is refined with charcoal. The motive power is, 500 horse-power steam and 1324 horse-power water. The works in the Bourbonnais employ coke, except those at Fronçais, which draw their supplies from the adjoining forest. The motive power is, 140 horse-power water and 2200 horse-power steam. The total production, in 1855, was from 67,000 to 72,000 tons of cast-iron, 60,500 tons of wrought-iron, and 2,700,000 hectolitres of coal. The net profits were 3,102,945 frs., of which 60,000l., or 10 per cent., was distributed among the shareholders.

A new mining company, of colossal proportions, has been brought out. It is called the General Company of the United Mines of the Alps, for the exploration of mines, and smelting works for copper, lead, silver, and iron, and anthracite coal pits, in France, Piedmont, and Sardinia. The capital is fixed at 200,000l. The principal mines are those of Traversella, Campo, Embacoro, Pragellas, Champ de Prat, Castel-Nuovo di Carra, and Rio del-Monte Vecchia. The copper and iron mines of Traversella are the most important; they produce, at present, from 3000 to 4000 tons of copper annually; and a much larger quantity of iron ore. The copper ore is reduced on the spot, and the regulus fetches at Marseilles from 2.50 to 2.10 frs. the kilogramme of copper. The iron ore is sold on the spot at 20 francs per ton.

Three fresh sources of nickel have been lately discovered in France by M. Emile Guenard, in his researches after platinum; previously, only one source of nickel was known in France, that of Chalançades, above Almont. He describes them in his report to the Institute as being—1. Arseniated nickel, at Salle-en-Beaumont, canton of Corps, department of the Isère. The mountains of Salle-en-Beaumont belong to the lias formation. The face of the surrounding country is much broken up, and the calcareous strata ridged in a most remarkable manner. The nickel bed is on the right hand side of the Salle, and is mixed with carbonated lime and sulphurized zinc. The vein has a depth of from 0.35 to 0.40; on the right hand side are nests of arseniated nickel. This association of nickel and zinc is remarkable, and further researches are to be undertaken, which will not be very costly, as the vein is vertical, and the hill very steep. The specimens which M. Guenard assayed gave 23 per cent. of pure oxide of nickel.—2. The next source of nickel was found at Motte les Bains, in the same department. In 1852, native gold was found in this spot, and was profitably worked by M. de Certeau, who gave two specimens to M. Guenard. The gangue of the first was bi-carbonate of lime and peroxide of iron. The gold was in small fissures and cavities; the gangue, which was perfectly compact, gave traces of gold and platinum. The second specimen was more auriferous than the first, and was taken to be a bournonite; on analysis, it gave 13.74 per cent. of oxide of nickel.—3. M. Guenard discovered sulpho-antimonite of nickel in the mountains of Valbonais, near Grenoble; there was no trace of arsenic. The quantitative analysis gave—25.92 sulphate of nickel; 7.28 of sulphate of iron, and 66.80 sulphate of antimony. Other specimens gave as much as 22 per cent. of metallic nickel.

From the inventions recently secured, the following are selected as the most important in connection with mines and railways, and the sciences allied thereto:—Fr. Léon de Sanges, of 27, Rue de Madeleine, Paris, for an ascending hydraulic engine; J. C. B. Dubos, 105, Rue de la Harpe, for an electro-magnetic power; L. d'Aubréville, of 36, Rue de l'Ecliquier, for rolled or wrought-iron chairs for railways, and the substituting them for the ordinary wooden sleepers; J. B. F. Challeton, M.E., depart. of l'Allier, for additions to his patent for an apparatus for progressive and continuous carbonising and distillation of peat, coals, &c.; Louis Coignet, of 1, Rue de la Paix, Lyons, for using sulphure of carbon, coal oils, essential oils, and ether, for extracting the colouring matters from indigo, &c.; for using sulphate of carbon for making and extracting camphor, iodine, and sulphur, and for using all kinds of sulphurets and bisulphurets; J. C. Roussin, 6, Rue des Filles du Calvaire, Paris, for a continuous motion obtained by the rational use of natural forces; and C. M. T. du Motay, of 24, Rue Fontaine St. George, and J. J. Fontaine, of 19, Rue Paradis-Poissonnière, for the invention of improvements in treating cast-iron.

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN SCOTLAND, we are glad to learn, is giving signs of dissolution; not, however, before its injurious effects are becoming evident. The masters are seeking to avail themselves of mechanical contrivances to limit the employment of men, and thus being less dependent upon their labour. Among other inventions, we hear it has been resolved to introduce machines used in America for tunnelling purposes, among them the American excavator, by means of which, and a few labourers, one machine will do the work of 20 men. English coal, too, is now becoming plentiful in supply, and the price adapting itself to public requirements—having fallen from 25s. to 14s. per wagon. The blowing-out of nearly one-third of the iron furnaces will prove a serious injury to the men, terminate whenever this unhappy strike may, while the present sufferings of their families are represented as almost horrifying. Its extended duration, we learn, is mainly attributed to the exercise of intimidation, as numbers of men have been long anxious to work, but were prevented by their "leaders."

MANUFACTURE OF COKE.—One quality of coal will give two distinct species of coke, according to the manner in which it is carbonised. If the carbonisation be carried on in a closed vessel, in order to collect the gas, the coke produced is porous and friable, fit only for domestic purposes. The hard, dense, and sonorous coke employed in the fusion of metals, and for locomotive purposes, is obtained by the use of a furnace, which allows the gas proceeding from the carbonisation of the coal to escape. For either of these purposes, the distinguishing feature of the coke is great density, giving the largest amount of calorific power from the same volume, and the absence of sulphurous particles, which are so hurtful to the metals with which the combustible is in contact in the blast-furnace, and to the copper tubes of the locomotive. Hitherto the only means which have appeared to answer in manufacturing good metallurgical coke appeared to be the carbonisation of the coal in vast ovens, where the high temperature produced by the meeting of a considerable mass of incandescent fuel has a great vapourising effect upon the sulphurous parts. If this mode of manufacture be compared with that employed in the manufacture of gas for the production of coke, it will be seen that in the latter the coke is subjected to a pressure, which is indispensable to effect the total extraction of the gas; thus it is found preferable to leave the largest possible amount of impurities in the coal, in order to render the purification more economical and easy. The gas coke has somewhat the appearance of pumice stone, whilst the metallurgical coke is dense, compact, and has an homogeneous metallic appearance, presenting solely those fissures resulting from the contraction which takes place in cooling. The advantages in one quality are just the inconveniences in the other—the gas coke having nearly all the required properties for burning in domestic stoves, where the draught is often very imperfect, and presenting no greater inconveniences than when coal is used. It seemed that the combination of two such opposite principles as the manufacture of metallurgical coke and illuminating gas by one process was an idea not likely to be realised; however, it appears that some experiments recently conducted at Paris have perfectly succeeded. The apparatus consists of an arched horizontal oven, the bottom of which is heated by two lateral hearths, and a distribution

of canals over the entire surface. This oven is furnished with a chimney, which may be opened and closed at pleasure, and the gas proceeding from the distillation of the coal is raised from the oven, and carried into the purifying apparatus. If future experiments prove equal to those which have already been tried, there can be no doubt as to the success which will attend the introduction of the invention, as the result will be the reduction of the quantity of coal at present used.

TO THE COAL MINERS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

FELLOW-WORKMEN.—In consequence of the peace which has been recently signed at Paris, and the ordinary channels of trade assuming their usual dimensions, it is not unlikely that the labour market will become supplied in such abundance that the price of labour must necessarily fall. It is much to be regretted—but fate has designed it to be so—that the heaviest loss generally intrudes itself upon the shoulders of those who are least able to sustain it. The wages of the labouring man, for instance, is the first item on the folio of the ledger to be diminished; and there can be nothing more natural, or more in accordance with the feelings of humanity, than that the labourer should resist, by every legitimate means at his disposal, every attempt to reduce the value and importance of his labour. Strikes, however, are too frequently employed by the colliers, with the view of arresting the advance of lowering their wages, notwithstanding that experience, and deductions from the present state of the miner and his employers, fully confirm their impotency and inadequacy to effect the object required—viz., to prevent the reduction, or enforce the demand for the advance of wages.

I feel confident there is nothing which has contributed more to the present humiliating position of labour, and to strengthen the hands of the moneyed interest—already far too strong—than strikes: and I can only express my surprise and heartfelt sorrow that such a suicidal system, which is seldom, if ever, successful, and which is always accompanied with the greatest calamities to hundreds of innocent families, should find even a single advocate amongst sensible and shrewd men—Scotchmen in particular. It is only necessary to know the fact that, at the present moment, and since the beginning of March, there are 40,000 colliers in the Lowlands of Scotland striking, with the view to prevent the reduction of their wages, in order to infer the consequent privations and demoralising effects which must prevail while such a state of things continues, and which should claim the earnest and serious consideration of every patriot, Christian, and well-wisher of his country. From my earliest days upwards, I have been taught that "to ask a Scotchman if he can read and write, is to insult him." Such is the deep conviction of Englishmen respecting the universality of education in Scotland. In consequence of this, I feel there is some difficulty in accounting for the present anomalous position of the Scotch coal miners in adopting such puerile and feeble means as strikes to prevent the coal owners from reducing their wages 1s. per day. I always did, and I trust I always shall, like a good day's pay in return for a good day's work—"the labourer is worthy of his hire." No doubt we have all been, as colliers, too much neglected by those who have profited largely by our industry; still, I am inclined to believe that our own apathy in the cultivation of our moral and intellectual capabilities, and not our position as miners, has been the principal cause of our not enjoying that rank in the social and political scale to which we are justly entitled, and which is commensurate with our numbers and importance to the well-being of the state.

Fellow-workmen, let me conjure you to consider the circumstances by which you are surrounded dispassionately, calmly, and as they are; and then adopt such means as appear to justify a reasonable hope of accomplishing the object you seem to desire. Never forget that yours and my labour is a marketable commodity—it is taken to the market, and there sold to the best customer we can obtain, by mutual agreement. It forms no part of my present intention to call in question the wisdom and justice of this procedure—my duty is simply to state the undeniable fact, which must not be ignored, but entertained by every sensible workman, in such a manner as to influence his decisions when he contemplates a change in the state of his wages. The capitalist, the man of wealth, the labourer's customer, possesses accumulated gold in great abundance, by which, in accordance with the laws of this land, he can command all the necessities and luxuries which his heart can wish for or his imagination invent, at a market value; but if he refuses to part with his gold, then he must be prepared to sacrifice his pleasures and comforts, as it would be idle to suppose that he could compel individuals to sell their property to him, except he is willing to pay the full demand. The rich man buys labour, and sells gold, while the labourer buys gold, and sells his labour: the price of each commodity must depend upon its quality, supply, and demand. And though the wealth of the labouring man does not consist in accumulated gold, like that of the capitalist, still it is subject to precisely the same laws and consequences. If the labourer refuses to part with his labour, then he is unable to command the gold of the capitalist; and, therefore, he must be prepared to forego the necessities and comforts of life. In the contest between capital and labour, it is easy to predict that the gold of the rich man will generally last much longer than the labourer will endure starvation, poverty, mental and physical demoralisation.

Are you then so blind to your best interests as not to perceive the unequal conflict in which you are engaged? The capitalist has an accumulated storehouse, which will supply his wants for many years; your necessities can only be supplied for a few weeks at most—then the strike is ended, and the victory is decided against you by a treaty which binds you still closer in the chains of that social and political slavery which your highest aspirations have taught you to dread. If you desire the power to say, with some prospect of success, to the coalmasters, "You shall not have my day's work as a hewer for four shillings," you must be in possession of other vendible property than the power to hew, which can be taken to market, and there disposed of—you must obtain intelligence, learn to plough, to reap, to mow, or learn some handicraft or some branch of art or science which can be made useful, and which will be purchased, and by the profits of which you will be able to neglect, or care little about, the qualification as a hewer of coals. Remember, this is no visionary speculation: it is an experimental fact, with which I am personally acquainted. In my young days, I learnt to perform the labour which youths in coal mines are accustomed to do; and in man's estate I also learnt to hew, hole, hammer, head, sink, &c., for which I obtained but a very inadequate remuneration, notwithstanding the duties were laborious and dangerous—for eight years, my wages did not average more than 16s. per week. I learnt a branch of science, the fruits of which I can now sell for more than 16s. per day. This very circumstance has enabled me to tell the coal owners at defiance; and now I would not hew for them if they would consent to give me more than double 5s. per day.

The capitalist will always stand on vantage ground so long as you remain void of intelligence, and have only one marketable property to dispose of—the capability of hewing coals. It is not unlikely that the coal owners might prevent these disastrous strikes by means of kind persuasion and gentle treatment; and I would remind them that "it is well to have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannical to use it like a giant." If they gain, as I know they will, a victory over a few thousands of misguided and helpless colliers, what have they to boast of? And to the miners, my fellow-workmen, I would counsel you in all earnestness and sincerity to return to your employment immediately, and strive to do better in future, that plan which I have feebly shadowed forth, if you desire to be triumphant in securing an adequate remuneration for your labour, and a respectable position in the social and political ranks of your country.

May 12.

IRON-ORE MINING IN PRUSSIA is increasing to a great extent, and scarcely any other business has in the past year improved so much. In 1853 the demand for iron ore amounted 1,495,516 tons, and last year increased to the half (viz., 647,993 tons), and reached 2,144,399 tons. The price of iron ore rose last year to half as much again as the year before—price from 986s. 5s. 3d. to 1,519. 13s. 4d., which makes the difference in the price from 19 silver groschen 3, 6 pf. to 21 silver groschen 5, 6 pf. The number of workmen amounted to 12,581 (2546 more than the year before), and the number of the pits to 1248 (256 more than the year before). The increase of the production is chiefly in the Rhine and Westphalia districts, as it has been more than doubled in these places. In the chief districts of the Rhine provinces, the demand increased from 719,634 to 1,458,000 tons; in Westphalia, from 146,320 to 330,014 tons; in Silesia, from 50,000 to 650,369 tons; in Lower Saxony Thuring, from 51,693 to 70,000 tons; in Prussian Brandenburg, from 8084 to 12,731 tons; and in the Zollern, from 6738 to 12,063 tons. The number of pits has chiefly increased in the chief Rhine districts, as they rose from 507 to 919; in Westphalia 34 were added to the existing 36. The manufacturing pits increased

from 803 to 909—viz., in the district this side of the Rhine, from 656 to 740; and on the other side, from 147 to 167. The baronial and private pits, from 165 to 309; and those worked by Government, from 29 to 30.

IMPROVED MODE OF IRON SMELTING.

In our article of April 26, regarding Mr. Mickle's improvement, we suggested that surplus gas be used as fuel in the puddling furnace: for this purpose it can be conveyed from the pumps through pipes to a range of ordinary jets, placed horizontally in a line with the bridge, and forced on to the furnace; and the puddler can regulate pressure and quantity by a tap; the air, also, may be similarly conveyed. Purified gas is thus used in lieu of smoke from the coal.

On April 5, we referred comparatively to the fuel required for the retorts and gas pumping engine, if the same quantity of metal be obtained. Supposing that 37 cwt. of coke be now required to smelt a ton of metal from argillaceous stone, it represents by Mr. Mickle's system 37 cwt. of coal; 12 to 15 per cent. of coal is quite sufficient for the first-named purpose; but supposing that 20 per cent. of the coke were used, this is about 3 cwt., or 5½ cwt. on the ton of metal, and with ½ cwt. for the engine, it is equal to 6 cwt.—increased yield will reduce this proportionally. The air may be heated at option, by passing the blast-pipe through the horizontal flue from the retort fires to the chimney; traversing 150 ft. of flue thus, it is raised to a high temperature; the air, however, will rarely, if ever, be heated. No purpose being then attained in raising furnaces to the present height, new ones will be built lower—total height, say 40 ft.—with more capacious hearths; and gas coke inferior in hardness to that from the oven, and the make of the furnaces in this respect, be adapted to each other. As it is in the oven, so it is in the retort; thorough carbonisation and the strength of the coke depends on the quantity of heat; and in dry distillation the hotter the retort the less tar is generated. First-class coking coal yields ordinarily at gas-works coke equal in hardness, and vastly superior in quality, to the average fuel used for smelting purposes in Great Britain.

We understand there is magnetic ore worked in Cleveland. It, or the micaceous ore from the Dartmoor Hills, will, smelted by this mode, be found to yield iron equal, for conversion into steel, to the best brands of Sweden and Russia, and much cheaper; this, rationally to be depended on as the result of the use of such fuel and such ore, will enhance the value of the mines both in Yorkshire and Dartmoor, expand the steel manufacture, and afford a prospect of national as well as individual advantage.

On the present make of metal each day, so long as the innovation is delayed, there is a dead loss of fuel equivalent to 9000 tons of coke, or from 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 per annum; with not even the satisfaction of a counter-balance, for three or four-fold the quantity of superior metal might be obtained.

The present compared to the proposed system is suggestive, as to the latter, of the saving of an enormous quantity of fuel, now unavoidably wasted; an improved manufacture; and unlimited command over the supply of the most necessary of metals,—iron.

THE IRON TRADE—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

There is no improvement to notice in the iron trade of South Staffordshire during the week, but if orders do not come in better than they have done the last few days, some of the second-class manufacturers will not be able to carry on their works full time. I am sorry to say underselling is again going on briskly, and unless there is an improvement in the demand it will continue—it is absolutely impossible for wrought-iron to be produced at a profit for less than the declared price of the trade. I am aware that coal is easier by 1s. per ton than during last quarter, but pig-iron is higher, and above makes out any advantage gained in coal. You may depend upon it, that if the trade continues in the state it now is much longer the undersellers will go the wall; and I would strongly advise them to look well into their position, and make themselves acquainted with what they are losing, before blindly selling on at the price iron is sold at by their class. It is a pity, too, that the character of Staffordshire iron should suffer in consequence of the rubbish which is sent out of the district by these houses; it resembles the worst makes of South Wales rather than ours; however, it cannot go on; these houses must stop, or the buyers will open their eyes to what is being delivered, and in either case it will be a boon to those firms who produce a uniformly good quality. We are looking forward to the time when the Bank of England will reduce the rate of discount, and the money market become easier. I assure you the present rate is a serious drawback, for what with the high price, and the nice way in which the bankers of the district receive bills, many firms hardly know how to carry on their business. On the whole, there is nothing in the trade to boast of; few are making a shilling profit, and I question whether there has been a worse year for the makers of wrought-iron since 1843. I am not speaking of the pig makers; they have been well off; but the prospect of the iron trade at this moment is not so encouraging as was anticipated a month ago. Mine is more plentiful, and the North Staffordshire houses are raising a far greater quantity than was ever done before. The Frog-hall, too, is coming in fast, and is very highly spoken of by some manufacturers for producing a tough pig.—IRONMASTER.—*Worcester Journal*, this day.

THE IRON TRADE.—The following is a weekly report, to 13th May, forwarded to us from Glasgow by Mr. Thomas Edington, showing the principal contracts for rails, castings, and machinery, known by him to be in the Iron Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:—

500 tons 3 ft. water-pipes.
13,000 yards gas-pipes, for Stockton.
Quantities of all kinds of castings, for the home market.
NEW CONTRACTS.
Large tons rails, and 500 tons chairs, for the East Lancashire Railway.
Large quantities of Patent Oiled Castings, and wrought-iron work, for London.
1150 yards water-pipes, for Tonbridge Wells.
Rails and chairs for Lismahagow and Inverkeithing.

COAL MINES INSPECTION ACT.—At Halifax, on May 10, Mr. Charles Morton, brought several charges against colliery owners for "neglecting to comply with the provisions of the statutes 18 and 19 Vic., c. 108, and 5 and 6 Vic., c. 99." Mr. James Wilcock, of Bradshaw Lane Colliery, Ovenden, was charged with non-establishment of "special rules," and for the non-publication of the general and special rules, in accordance with the Act of Parliament. Numerous meetings of the colliery owners had been called by the Inspector in the West Riding, the result of which had been the embodiment of well-considered and useful rules, and copies had been sent to the defendant. The third complaint was for leaving a pit unfenced. A fine of 1l., with 14s. costs, was inflicted upon each of the three complainants. Mr. Joseph Greenwood, of Harp Bottom Colliery, Clayton, pleaded guilty to the charge of having employed therein Anthony Sutcliffe, a boy under 10 years of age—the boy, respecting the employment of whom the complaint was made, being now but 9½ years old, and 16 months ago was employed by the defendant and his partner as a "hurrier" in their pit: fined 5l., and 32s. costs. The same defendant was then charged with the breach of the "general rule" relating to providing proper means of signalling from the bottom of shaft to surface, and vice versa. Defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. Morton, in evidence, stated that the defendant was working two beds of coal in the same shaft, and required a separate and distinct mode of signalling from each of the beds of coal to the engine-house, but in this pit there was only one rod for both beds of coal. There was no particular method of signalling prescribed by the Act, but the approved mode was by one or more bells. The mode adopted by the defendant was not the proper one within the meaning of the Act: fined 40s., and costs. This defendant then pleaded guilty to two other charges preferred against him, but, at the request of Mr. Morton, the nominal fine of 1s. and costs was only inflicted, the defendant having promised to forthwith carry out the inspector's several recommendations. Mr. H. Edwards asked, supposing the Inspector gave suggestions which were not complied with, what was the appeal?—Mr. Morton replied, that the Act of Parliament contained an arbitration clause. In each instance Mr. Spilworth, of Wakefield, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Holroyde the defence.

NITRATE OF SODA.—A report on the trade of Iquique, in Peru, shows the immense extent of the commerce in the staple article—the nitrate of soda, of which large and inexhaustible beds are found in the adjacent districts: 719,879 quintals of the salt were exported in 1854, and 8,936,108 since the year 1850. It is computed that the capital invested in the nitrate of soda trade is over \$1,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 is British. The amount of this salt sent to England during the past five years is more than 51 per cent. of the total exportation.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANT OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—G. BIRD, Glasgow: Improvements in the application of asphaltic or bituminous compositions for building and structural purposes.—W. CHASTLEY, Westbourne Park, Middlesex, and Southwark-bridge-road, Surrey, and G. GOSWORTHY, Leicester: Improvements in wet gas meters.—G. ARNOLD, Lyons, manager of the company called "La Rotative": Obtaining motive-power from steam and other fluids, and in pumping and forcing water and other fluids.—A. VACHEROT, Paris: Improvements in the construction of submarine tunnels.—G. NAPIER, Bath-street, Glasgow, and of the Adelphi, Middlesex, and J. MILLAR, Cavendish-street, Glasgow: Manufacture of gas from coal, tar, or other bituminous, resinous, or fatty matter.—J. HICK, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster: Apparatus for equalising the temperature of the water in that kind of steam-boilers generally called multitubular boilers.—T. GREENSHIELDS, Little Titchfield street, London: Sleepers for railways.—S. DYER, Bristol: Improvements in reefing, furling, and setting the sails of ships and vessels.—L. J. B. MANEY, Paris: Certain improvements in manufacturing cast-steel.—W. E. NEWTON, Chancery-lane, Middlesex: An improved method of, and machinery for, polishing the surface of glass, stone, metal, or other materials capable of being polished by friction; also, an improved preparation of phosphoric acid.—N. DEFRIES, Fitzroy-square, and G. H. BACHMANN, Montague-street: Improvements in gas fires.—H. MAPPLE, Child's Hill, Hendon, Middlesex: Barometers.—R. A. BROADMAN, Fleet-street: Improvements in compressing, regulating the pressure and flow of, and conveying gas, parts of which are applicable to air and other fluid pumps; also, improvements in machinery for bending or shaping timber.—S. HUNTER, Ravensworth-terrace, Gateshead, and Dock Anchor-Works, Hartlepool: Anchors.—J. COWLEY, Quenington, Gloucester: Paper from straw and other vegetable substances.—W. WAITE, Cheapside, London, and Commercial-street, Leeds: An improvement in the construction of sleepers and rails for railways.—W. NAYLOR, Norwich: Power-hammers and riveting-machines, part of such improvements being applicable to the manufacture of bolts and rivets.—A. GOSNOLD, Fladgate-street, Whitehall: Evaporating, boiling, and distilling fluids, and generating steam.—H. E. BROWN, Summer-street, North, Dublin: Description of hinges denominated concealed hinges, for carriage doors and doors of every description.—S. ROOKE, Birmingham: A new or improved manufacture of stair-rod.—P. A. LE COMTE DE FORTAINE-MORAY, rue de l'Echiquier, Paris, and South-street, Finsbury, London: Improvements in electric telegraphs.—J. WRIGHT and T. GOSWORTHY, both of Sheffield: Railway carriage and other springs.—H. D. P. CONNOR, Gosport, Hants: Certain apparatus to be applied to boats to increase their buoyancy and stability.—C. BLOOMER, West Bromwich, Stafford: Manufacture of spikes and bolts.—W. BULLMAN, and I. SHARP, both of Middleboro', York: Manufacture of bricks, tiles, and other articles from plastic substances.—A. CHADWICK, Sheffield: An improved construction of pressure gauge.—W. GREGORY, Old Church-street, Paddington: An improvement in the construction of roofing tiles.—A. L. BUDANT and J. L. M. P. BENOIT, Paris: Certain improvements in treating ores of copper containing arsenic and antimony.—J. WILKIN, C.E., Upper, near Rochester: Apparatus for lowering ships' boats.

FURNACES.—Mr. J. Denner, of Albion-grove, Barnsbury, has patented some improvements in furnaces for the consumption of smoke, which consist in so connecting a furnace with the furnace as to produce a blast at the bridge or bridge (furnace) end, and means of taking or turning the smoke from the furnace through the sub-pit, and terminating in smaller tubes which pass through the bridge or bridge as aforesaid, and open on the surface. By this contrivance, a better and more effective delivery of the draught is effected than otherwise, and the smoke thereby consumed; the quantity of blast being regulated at will, by having a throttle valve at the fanner end of the tubes. The drying of tan, &c., is effected by constructing around the ambit of the fanner case a framework, with suitable compartments for the reception of the tan, &c., to be dried, which is exposed to the blast of the fanner in its revolutions when supplying the blast to the furnace.

FIRE-PROOF MATERIAL FOR FURNACES.—Mr. David Hill, of Tipton, Staffordshire, forge-master, has patented an invention for "preparing a material capable of resisting fire, and especially suitable for the interior of puddling and other furnaces." In this preparation, the inventor employs materials that have been subjected to the greatest heat, and the most violent friction by the employment of sand and ironstone, or the cinder from furnaces, which are melted together and cast into moulds. The proportions of materials may be varied, but the following are preferred:—one-sixth part of limestone, and two-thirds parts of ironstone or cinder. These are mixed together and fused. Mr. Hill's experience as a forge-master has no doubt taught him that the vitrified slag of the furnace is well adapted to resist the heat by which it has been melted, and in this respect it accords with the observations of Mr. Truran, that the vitreous covering of the bricks protect them from the further action of fire. The specification of the invention is one of the shortest on record: the descriptive part and the claims only occupy two lines.

LOCOMOTIVE STEAM-ENGINES.—Messrs. E. and J. Rowland, of Manchester, have patented an invention which first applies to the working of the ordinary slide valves in the steam chests of locomotive engines. The pressure of the steam on the back of the valve has hitherto produced much friction by the employment of a metal plate covering over the back of, and forming a slide for, the valve. They are enabled to avoid this pressure, such covering plate being secured to the outer plate of the steam chamber by bolts and stop-nuts, in such a manner as to be readily adjusted and rigidly secured, yet allowing free action to the slide valve. Secondly, the invention consists in the employment of a valve of peculiar construction, placed between the two cylinders of locomotive engines, which may be actuated at will by the driver of the engine. The ports of this valve are so constructed or placed with regard to each other that the steam may be admitted to both the cylinders at the same time, or by a slight turn of the handle, the ports before employed for the supply of steam to both cylinders may be closed, and other ports opened, allowing the supply of steam and working of either cylinder separately.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—Mr. Alexander Allan, of Perth, has invented an "improved Construction of Link Motion for Locomotive Engines." &c. The new motion is a compound of the ordinary shifting link motion, in which the link is moved vertically for reversing, the valve rod being stationary, and the ordinary stationary link motion, in which the link is stationary while the valve rod is moved vertically for reversing. In the new motion both the link and valve rod are moved simultaneously in reversing, but in opposite directions; and this compound movement compensates for the curvature required in the ordinary links, and allows the new link to be made straight. The manufacture and repairs are thus much simplified, and an improved form of the straight link has been invented by the writer, consisting of a single rectangular bar, the link block being in the form of a rectangular frame sliding up and down outside the bar, giving a more extended wearing surface than usual. The straight link causes a very nearly equal distribution of the steam in the front and back strokes, and the lead remains practically constant, instead of increasing with the expansion, as in the shifting link motion. Four engines are now working satisfactorily with the new link motion, one of which has run about 10,000 miles in five months, with very little wear of the gearing.

GAS.—Messrs. W. Pyne and W. Malam, of Southwark, have patented an improvement in the manufacture of gas, which consists in producing gas from dead oil, fat, and fatty and oily substances generally, by passing the same gradually into a chamber containing in the centre coke or other similar filtering medium, and separated into three compartments, by two iron plates, which dip below the surface of the coke. This chamber may be heated by an ordinary kitchen or other range, and the gas may be carried off by a slight turn of the handle. They introduce a cup through a suitable pipe in drops or small streams into one compartment of the chamber, where they become decomposed, and the gas given off passes through the coke or filtering medium, and enters the last compartment of the chamber, from which it finds its exit through a discharge pipe, which is made to dip into water in a tight box. The gas is carried off from this box into a receiver, from which it is supplied for lighting and heating, as required.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

| ENGLAND.—Subjoined are the traffic returns of the various English lines | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| for the past week | 1855. | 1854. | 1853. |
| Eastern Counties, Norfolk, and Eastern Union | £23,499 | £22,137 | £21,745 |
| Great Western | 29,169 | 26,173 | 22,465 |
| Great Northern | 20,603 | 20,119 | 18,009 |
| London and North-Western | 60,119 | 54,322 | 54,422 |
| London and Brighton | 16,199 | 15,427 | 15,907 |
| London and Blackwall | 12,726 | 12,322 | 11,382 |
| South-Eastern | 1,337 | 1,212 | 1,795 |
| Bristol and Exeter | 16,853 | 16,823 | 16,142 |
| Chester and Holyhead | 6,286 | 6,011 | 5,681 |
| East Lancashire | 5,193 | 5,131 | 4,820 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | 6,189 | 5,149 | 5,325 |
| Lancaster and Carlisle | 22,318 | 19,102 | 19,048 |
| Midland | 5,873 | 5,916 | 6,080 |
| Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire | 29,643 | 26,346 | 25,481 |
| Newcastle and Carlisle | 9,009 | 8,834 | 7,658 |
| North-Eastern | 3,082 | 3,101 | 2,759 |
| Oxford and Wolverhampton | 33,442 | 29,508 | 28,308 |
| Shrewsbury and Chester | 3,713 | 3,302 | 2,709 |
| South Wales | 3,327 | 2,206 | 2,506 |
| South Devon | 6,235 | 5,382 | 4,649 |
| South Yorkshire and River Dunn | 2,433 | 2,269 | 2,005 |
| Taff Vale | 2,988 | 1,457 | 1,487 |
| West Hartlepool, Sharncliffe, and Harrogate | 2,955 | 2,610 | 2,302 |
| West Yorkshire | 2,835 | 2,730 | 2,615 |

SCOTLAND.—The returns on Scotch lines are:—

| | 1855. | 1854. | 1853. |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Aberdeen and Scottish Midland | £18,408 | £13,408 | £12,750 |
| Glasgow and Aberdeen | 11,695 | 11,392 | 11,320 |
| Glasgow and Edinburgh | 5,283 | 5,010 | 5,491 |
| Glasgow, Perth, and Dundee | 6,105 | 5,446 | 5,213 |
| Glasgow and South Western | 5,772 | 5,375 | 5,370 |
| North British | 4,878 | 4,615 | 4,675 |

IRELAND.—The Irish returns are:—

| | 1855. | 1854. | 1853. |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Belfast and Ballymena | £931 | £827 | £873 |
| Dublin and Belfast Junction | 1,168 | 1,106 | 1,105 |
| Dublin and Kingstown | 743 | 749 | 1,002 |
| Dublin and Drogheda | 1,518 | 1,613 | 1,351 |
| Great Southern and Western | 6,943 | 6,485 | 6,040 |
| Londonderry and Enniskillen | 637 | 644 | 509 |
| Midland Great Western | 3,721 | 3,115 | 3,114 |
| Ulster | 1,422 | 1,409 | 1,570 |

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The half-yearly return just issued states the total receipts from all sources of traffic for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1855, on all the railways in the United Kingdom at 11,613,550l.; for the corresponding period of 1854 the amount was 10,791,121l. The passengers had increased from 60,539,303 to 66,779,955. At the termination of the half-year in 1855, 8296 miles of railway were in operation, being 243 miles more than were opened at the corresponding period of 1854.

At the Railway Reform Association, yesterday (Mr. W. Malins in the chair), a resolution was passed declaring it to be necessary, for the protection of the rights of the original and incorporated shareholders of the Eastern Counties Company, to oppose the bill now before Parliament, by which the directors sought to impose a further charge upon the capital account of 770,000l. A petition to the House of Lords was agreed to, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

RAILWAY REFORM.—At a MEETING of the members of the Railway Reform Association, and of Eastern Counties shareholders, held at the offices of the Railway Association, 430, West Strand, it was proposed by R. Mitchell, Esq., seconded by J. Garrett, Esq., and carried unanimously: That it is necessary, for the preservation of the property of the holders of original and unguaranteed stock of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, to oppose the further progress of the Eastern Counties Railway Bill in Parliament. Proposed by T. Broadwood, Esq., seconded by J. Cowdery, Esq., and carried unanimously: That the petition, which was then read, be presented to the House of Lords. Proposed by E. Tewart, Esq., seconded by T. White, Esq., and carried unanimously: That the Eastern Counties Defence Committee of the Railway Proprietors' Association be requested to continue to conduct the opposition to the Eastern Counties Railway Bill; and to receive subscriptions for the necessary expenses. Moved by E. Orr, Esq., seconded by T. Broadwood, Esq., and carried unanimously: That this meeting return its most hearty thanks to the Chairman and Council of the association, for their untiring exertions in the cause of railway reform. 430, West Strand, May 16, 1856. By order, WM. MALINS, Chairman.

The petition to the House of Lords is now lying for signature at the offices of the association, from Ten to Four daily.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—CONTRACTS FOR STORES.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned STORES, viz.:—

| No. of Contract. | No. of Contract. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Copper. | 20a. Iron, Staffordshire. |
| 2. Canvas. | 20b. Tire bars. |
| 3. Axles. | 21. Iron castings. |
| 4. Coal. | 22. Steel. |
| 5. Curled hair. | 23. Springs and files. |
| 6. Lead, white and red. | 24. Tin, block. |
| 7. Lead, ingot, sheet, and pipe. | 25. Tin, sheet and spelter. |

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on and after Monday, the 19th May, on application to the Secretary, Euston Station, London. Forms of tender for each contract are printed separately, and parties applying should state the particular contract or contracts for which they propose to tender. Patterns may also be inspected on and after Monday, the 19th May, from Ten till Four o'clock, at the Company's Pattern Room, Euston Station; and any further information required may be obtained on application to the heads of the several departments. Tenders may be sent in on or before Ten o'clock on Monday, the 24th June. By order of the Directors, CHAS. E. STEWART, Sec.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.—LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—The above company have ON SALE a NUMBER of LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, suitable for branch lines and mineral traffic.—For permission to view, and further particulars, apply to Mr. JENKINS, the company's locomotive superintendent, at the Workshops, Miles Platting, near Manchester. Manchester, April 9, 1856. WM. S. LAWN, Sec.

TO RAILWAY, MINING, AND OTHER COMPANIES.—A GENTLEMAN of considerable experience in the management of large concerns, seeks a SITUATION, either as MANAGER or MANAGING DIRECTOR, at one, in India, the Cape, or the Colonies, with adequate salary.—Address, with particulars, to Mr. J. EVANS, care of Mr. Everett, 75, Old Broad-street, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, £1000.—PARTNERSHIP OR OTHERWISE.—A GENTLEMAN, who has a LEASE of a very valuable BARRYES and LEAD ORE MINE in North Wales, near the railway and smelting works, and on which £1200 has been lately expended, is in WANT of a PARTNER with £1000, further to prosecute the works. There is now laid open and dry about 150 tons (estimated) of barytes, with lead ore mixed through it, ready to get to surface. The annual return for this investment, from barytes alone, will give 50 to 60 per cent. profit. The sett is over a large extent of fine mineral ground, and presents an opportunity seldom met with.—Every information will be given to applications addressed "G. M., Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London."

TO CONTRACTORS, COAL OWNERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, at Yeovil, near the Port of Bridgewater, from 500 to 1000 tons of CONTRACTORS' FLAT-BOTTOMED RAIS, weight from 35 to 50 lbs. per yard.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. R. E. RITSON, Railway Office, Yeovil, Somersetshire.

THE SLATE TRADE.—THE UNDERSIGNED is acquainted with an excellent SITUATION to OPEN QUARRY FLAG SLATE. The place, after opening, will turn out the best sort of flag to be found in North Wales, which can be got and placed upon a marketable wharf at 10d. per yard. This affords an excellent opportunity for capitalists, being without risk, and the prospect of great returns.—Address, JONATHAN ROBERTS, jun., Cefn Mawr, near Eusbon, Denbighshire.

COALS FOR GAS AND COKE, of very superior quality, yielding 10,000 ft. of gas per ton, and producing COKE peculiarly adapted for locomotives, foundries, and smiths, MAY BE HAD in any quantity, direct from the collieries, by applying to THE BRITISH COLLIERY AND COKE CO., Newport, Monmouthshire.

BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, 12 in., £4 4s.; 6 in., £3 3s. To be had of the maker, JOHN DAVIS, Derby, Manufacturer of Dials, &c.

STEAM-ENGINE.—FOR SALE, a 6-HORSE ENGINE, HIGH-PRESSURE, stroke 20 in.; price £60, without boiler.—For further particulars, address J. E. MARK and Co., engineers, Plymouth.

ENGINE, &c.—FOR SALE, a DOUBLE BLOWING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, steam cylinders 36, and blowing cylinders 72 in. each; fly-wheel 20 ft. diameter, with grates and bars; and three boilers of Staffordshire plates, each 28 ft. 4 in. by 9 ft. 6 in.; built by Davies, of Tipton; has done little work, and is nearly as good as new. Also, MAIN BLAST PIPES and BRANCHES for THREE FURNACES, all of the best iron, and of the best quality, and further particulars may be had on application to the Manager, at Cefn Works, near Eusbon, Glamorganshire.

WATER-WHEEL.—FOR SALE, in Ireland, near a railway and shipping port, a superior IRISH WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diam., 4 ft. breast, with bearing blocks, brasses, &c., complete; adapted to the purposes of mining operations. The machine is in excellent working condition.—For price, &c., address "A. B., Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.—Feb. 2, 1856."

OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINES, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.—FIVE TO TEN SHARES WANTED, at £32 10s.—Apply to Mr. THOMAS HARRISON, 12, Alfred-street, Islington.—London, May 8, 1856.

GREAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of ONE SHILLING per share on the NEW SHARES of this company has this day been made, payable on Tuesday, the 27th of May inst., at the offices of the company, 47, Old Broad-street, London. By order of the Committee, R. C. MANUEL, Sec.

WHEEL CREBOR MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE OF FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that, after the expiration of 14 days, the Committee of Management will proceed to FORFEIT ALL SHARES on which any CALL or CALLS due at this date, with interest thereon, shall then remain UNPAID, in pursuance of the 4th Rule of the Cost-book. Dated this 17th day of May, 1856. By order of the Committee, J. H. MURCHISON, Sec.

DHURDOP COPPER MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that the PERIOD in which shareholders have the priority of APPLICATION for the issue of the unappropriated shares of the company at the prices fixed upon by the committee EXPIRES on TUESDAY, the 20th inst. Shareholders not registered will be required to send, with their applications, the particular numbers of the share certificates they hold, to be entitled to participate in the *pro rata* allotments of the present issue.

The capital thus raised is intended to be applied to the extension of the new workings in the mine, which have recently produced such favourable indications of there being large deposits of ore. It is under consideration, the erection of works on the mine, for the reduction of the ores, and the separation and manufacture of the sulphur, under a new patent; also, for operating upon the auriferous quartz and gossans, which, by assay, are known to contain from 3 to 7½ ozs. of fine gold to the ton; the cost of extraction by the new patent being under 20s. per ton. 26, Throgmorton-street, May 16, 1856. J. CASH, Purser.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED NATIVE SILVER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES.—SHAREHOLDERS are invited to INSPECT the DIRECTORS' REPORT, to be presented at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the company on the 21st inst. G. D. O'GOWAN, Chairman.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this company hereby give notice, that they have made a CALL upon the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, to be paid to the company's bankers on or before the 10th day of May next. By the terms of the agreement constituting the company, all shares of those proprietors who do not pay the said call of £1 per share within 30 days after the 10th of May will be absolutely forfeited. The form to make the payment will be delivered upon application at the office, and the certificates must be lodged at the same time, to have the payment endorsed thereon.—33, Broad-street-buildings, March 7, 1856.

FORT BOWEN GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 27th day of May inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely. By order of the Board, W. L. WEBB, Sec.

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the SIXTH HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this company will be HELD, *pro forma*, at the office, 62, Moorgate-street, on Saturday, the 31st of May inst., at One o'clock, for the purpose of being ADJOURNED till Tuesday, the 24th June next, at the same hour and place, the report from Mr. Gregg on the state of the mine not having yet arrived. Dated this 15th May, 1856. H. H. ROOD, Sec.

PORT ROYAL AND ST. ANDREW'S COPPER MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—Notice is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED for ONE MONTH from date, to ascertain the answer of the shareholders to the circular of 28th April last.

By order, JOHN H. KOCH, Sec. 7, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill, May 15, 1856.

TENDERS FOR COAL AND TIMBER.

TENDERS may be forwarded to me on or before the 2d proximo, for SUPPLYING 2000 tons (more or less, as may be required) of WELSH COAL of the best quality, for steam-engines, and starting from the pits, to be delivered between Midsummer, 1856, and Midsummer, 1857, at West Garsdon, Gomersall, Cradock Moor, Torkenbury, Wheel Mary Great Consols, Wheel Ludcott, Wheel Pollard, and any other mines situate within six miles of Liskard of which I am purser, in about equal quantities monthly, and so that the mines shall be kept constantly supplied, in default of which, and also of the quality being the best, the cost above the contract price of obtaining a supply elsewhere is to be charged to the contractors. The mode of payment to be by acceptance at three months from the times (once in two months) of auditing the accounts.

TENDERS may also be forwarded to me on or before the 2d proximo, for SUPPLYING the above mines for 12 months from Midsummer next with NORWAY TIMBER, of good quality and average length, to be delivered at the respective mines in such quantities as may be required and when required, and to be charged at the measurement on which the duty has been paid.

Should the agents not approve of the quality of any timber sent in, the contractors to remove the same, and, at the option of the respective adventurers, either replace it by an article of approved quality, or submit to a reduction from their bills of the amount of difference between the contract price and that at which the adventurers may obtain a supply from some other party; also, the amount of the like difference to be deducted from the contractors' bills in respect of timber purchased elsewhere, in consequence of the contractors not sending in supplies when and as required.

Any mine or mines may be tendered for separately, either for coal or timber.

Liskeard, 15th of 5th month (May), 1856. EDWARD A. CROUCH.

RATING OF MINES TO THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.

At a MEETING of the lead miners and others interested in mines within the Wapentake of Wicksworth, held at Wicksworth on the 6th day of May, 1856, for the purpose of considering and expressing their opinions upon the bill lately introduced into the House of Commons for Rating of Mines,

WILLIAM CANTRELL, Esq., in the chair.

The bill having been read, and the preamble and clauses discussed, whereby it appears the promoters of the measure wish to rate the lands upon their duty, whether paid in kind or in money, but the bill does not effect the object contemplated by the preamble, but imposes the rate upon the miners, and thus introducing a new and objectionable principle, which may be very injurious in its operation. This meeting, therefore, beg to express their decided opposition to the bill in its present form, and are of opinion that the miners ought generally to petition against it, and call upon the Members of both divisions of the county to aid them in making such amendments as will be satisfactory to them, or to reject the bill.

Moved by Mr. Wass, seconded by Mr. Benj. Buckley, and unanimously resolved—That petition be obtained from the several mineral districts in the Wapentake, in opposition to the bill.

Moved by Mr. Henry Flint, seconded by Mr. Knowles, and unanimously resolved—That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee for the purpose of carrying the above resolution into effect—viz., Mr. Cantrell, Mr. Elce, Mr. Wass, Mr. Milnes, Mr. A. Alson, Mr. Buckley, and Mr. Adams, with power to add to their number.

Moved by Mr. John Boden, seconded by Mr. Jacob Frost, and unanimously resolved—That the committee be authorised to communicate with the miners in the High Peak, to request them to co-operate with the miners in the Wapentake in opposing the bill in its present form.

Moved by Mr. C. Milnes, seconded by Mr. T. Elce, and unanimously resolved—That Mr. Hubberty be requested to render his professional assistance in opposing the bill, and that he be authorised to communicate with the Members of Parliament, and generally to represent the miners of the Wapentake.

Moved by Mr. Milnes, seconded by Mr. Wass, and unanimously resolved—That the grateful thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Colville and Mr. Mundy, the Members for the southern division of the county, and to Mr. Cavendish and Mr. Thornhill, the Members for the northern division; and also to Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., and Mr. Hadfield, M.P., for the efficient assistance they willingly afforded in opposing the last Rating of Mines Bill; and that they be requested to give their influence in opposing the present bill.

Resolved—That copies of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Members for the county, and to Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., and Mr. Hadfield, M.P.

WM. CANTRELL, Chairman.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.—At

a QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers in Pembroke and East Crinnis Mines, on Wednesday, May 14th, 1856,

J. S. MARGETSON, Esq., in the chair,

The circular convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last meeting, were read and confirmed.

The secretary read the financial statement, as examined by the auditors, which showed a balance in hand of £123 3s. 2d., and a statement of liabilities over assets of £110 11s. 9d.

The agent's report was then read, and it was—

Resolved—That the financial statement, with the agent's report, be received and passed, errors and omissions excepted.

Resolved—That a call of 1s. per share be now made, and payable in seven days.

It having been intimated by the secretary that a bill was now before Parliament for the purpose of subjecting mines to poor rates, it was—

Resolved—That such bill is most unjust in principle, and highly injurious to the mining interest; and that the manager and purser be instructed to co-operate with the adventurers of South Wheel Franks in opposing such measure.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. James Locke, requesting to be permitted to withdraw a notice of relinquishment of his 360 shares, when it was—

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the application of Mr. Locke cannot be entertained.

The meeting was then made special,

J. S. MARGETSON, Esq., in the chair.

The notice referring to the object of the meeting was read, when it was—

Resolved—That the number of shares or parts of the mine standing at 43,485 be reduced to 37,820, by cancelling the shares now held on trust by the committee, and that all the scrip certificates be called in and cancelled.

Proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

A cordial vote of thanks be given to the Chairman, for his exertions on behalf of the adventurers.

EDWARD KING, Sec.

NEW WHEEL FOR UNITED MINES.

SITUATE IN THE PARISHES OF BREGAGE AND SITHNEY, CORNWALL.

To be worked on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

In 4000 shares, of £5 each.—Deposit on allotment, £1 per share.

These most valuable tin mines are held by highly influential persons, who are now forming a company for the purpose of fully developing their metallic deposits; and as they so closely adjoin the Great Wheel For Mines, which have proved the richest tin mines in the world, the success of the new venture is of great value, and now at high premium, the fullest confidence is felt that on the full development of these mines immense profits will be realised to the adventurers.

The sets of the New Wheel For Mines extend over 400 acres of ground, through which many of the Great Wheel lodes pass; and the proprietors are fully warranted in their anticipations of success, inasmuch as the mines have been carefully inspected and reported on by Captains John Richards, Manager of the Great Consols Mines; Joseph Vivian, Manager of North Rooker and other mines; and Mark Reed, former Manager of the Great Wheel For Mines.

Applications for shares to Mr. BRADDOCK, at the company's temporary office, 6, Gray's Inn-place, Gray's Inn, where the fullest information will be given, and prospectus had.

THE GARDETTE MINING COMPANY.

DEPARTMENT OF ISERE, FRANCE.

In 10,000 shares of £5 each.—Deposit £1 per share.

The promoters of this undertaking, though justified in giving publicity to information, statements, and facts, that would stamp it as the most legitimate and promising enterprise, has been submitted to public notice, are anxious to avoid any immoderate expectation in intending applicants for shares, and therefore, content themselves with a plain historical statement of the former workings of this interesting property, extracted from reports made at various times, for the Sovereigns of France, by the most eminent engineers of the day.

Forms of application for shares may be had, plans, specimens, and reports seen, and shares secured, at the office of the company, No. 4, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, London.

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING

COMPANY.—The directors of the Chancellorsville Freehold Gold Mining Company, while preparing to lay before the shareholders an elaborate report, deem it desirable, as much delay has unavoidably occurred, to put forward a few general facts, with reference to their proceedings since their last statement.

The directors are happy to be able to say that the stability and permanent success of this undertaking are now placed beyond doubt or uncertainty.

Some months have elapsed since the directors received considerable consignments of the ore, in consequence of their determination that its reduction and the extraction of the gold and silver it was known to contain should take place in England, rather than on the estate itself, away from their more direct control. Repeated assays of the ore thus received, made by the most eminent analytical chemists, at once confirmed the original reports of its value.

The great difficulty with which the directors had to contend—a difficulty which is now entirely overcome—arose from the non-existence of any machinery by which positive results could be arrived at, on a scale sufficiently large to establish an average, and at a remunerative cost. They also felt themselves bound to give a trial to various propositions made by gentlemen who believed that they possessed the means of arriving at the desired result.

A reduction of the ore had been made upon a quantity so large as to establish a fair average, with such a yield of gold, and at such a cost of reduction, as more than to justify all anticipations, and to render the success of the undertaking a matter of certainty. In the meantime, the directors are making arrangements for the regular transmission of the ore, and for its reduction on a scale commensurate with the extent of the undertaking.

They will be able, in the more full report they will shortly publish, to state the exact expenses, and the average profit.

The directors have also the satisfaction to add, that there will be no necessity for any increase of the capital of the company, which is quite sufficient for the purposes of the undertaking.

By order, W. S. TROTTER, Sec.

1, Great Winchester-street, May 8, 1856.

ADELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.

The SHAREHOLDERS are respectfully requested forthwith to CALL on the UNDER-SIGNED, in order that their opinion may be taken on a proposal made at the last General Meeting, held at Paris, having for its object a realisation of assets for distribution, and other matters of interest to the shareholders.

HANCOCK AND SHARP, Solicitors to the Company.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1856, 20, Tokenhouse-yard, City.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated

Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE AND ASSIST INVENTORS IN OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Design Registry, 156, Strand.

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. WILLIAM BROWNE has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), the WHOLE of the valuable PLANT of MACHINERY and MATERIALS on BUTTLE HILL MINE, Plymouth, near Plymouth, on Tuesday, the 27th May, and following day, comprising a 50 in. cylinder PUMFING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, with boiler about 11 tons.

1 large balance-bob.
1 capstan.
1 shears, 60 ft. high.
1 shears, 30 ft. high.
140 fms. 12 in. capstan-rope.
70 fms. 6 in. capstan-rope.
43 fms. 13 in. pumps, with 13 in. plunger, 10 ft. stroke, complete.
13 fms. 11 1/2 in. drawing-lift, complete.
12 fms. 11 in. drawing-lift, complete.
19 ft. 13 in. pumps.
6 ft. 9 in. 12 in. pumps.
17 in. working-barrel, doorpiece, and windrose.
19 ft. 7 in. pump.
17 in. windrose.
100 fms. 12 in. main rods, with hammered iron strapping-plates, bolts, &c., complete.
3 pair hammered iron caps, with bolts, &c.
15 pair yokes, from 15 to 18 in. diam.
1 water-wheel, 30 ft. diam., 3 ft. breast, and double acting shifting gear, with drawing machine, complete.
1 water-wheel, 30 ft. diam., 3 ft. breast, with axle, frames, &c., complete, for 32 heads stamps.
1 water-wheel, 6 ft. diameter, with gear for two round buddies.
1 water-wheel, 25 ft. diameter, 3 1/2 ft. breast, with axle, frames, &c., complete, for 12 heads stamps, and a single shifting gear drawing machine attached.
1 water-wheel, 6 ft. diameter, with gear for one round buddie.
1 water-wheel, 10 ft. diam., 15 in. breast. New tin casing (Brunton's patent), 14 ft. revolving bed, with water-wheel, bricks, oven, &c., complete.
1 wrought-iron axle, for water-wheel, with sockets, &c.
30 shaft rollers.
300 fms. ladders.
600 fms. 1/2 in. and 9-16 in. whim-chain.
750 fms. tramroad iron, various sizes.
3 iron tram wagons.
3 wood chais.
101 shaft pulleys, from 1 1/2 to 4 ft. diam.
7 large machine kibbles.
25 ft. 2 1/2 in. flat thread drop screws.
Several tons of new iron.
2 double purchase crab winches.
Screwing stocks, with taps and plates, from 1/2 to 1 1/2 in.
1 water-wheel, 30 ft. diam., 3 ft. breast, with axle, frames, &c., complete, for 32 heads stamps.
14 in. smiths' bellows.
2 anvils.
2 mandrills.
1 vice; smiths and miners' tools.

Several tons of useful iron; steel; 3 pair blocks; 2 beams, scales, and weights; large bell and frame; nails; hails; carpenter's bench; a large quantity of new and other useful timber; 2 whim-axes, complete; grinding-stone; smiths and miners' chests; 300 fms. ladders; a variety of sheds; dressing kives and tools; tin hatches; barrows; shovels; and numerous other useful articles. Also, the account-house furniture. The steam-engine is of the best construction, and, together with the other machinery, is nearly new, and the whole plant will be found in very good condition.

Sale to commence each day at Eleven o'clock precisely.

Plymouth is on the South Devon Railway line, and the mine is only about one mile from the station, which affords a cheap transit to any part required.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM WEST, Esq., St. Blazey, Cornwall; or to the auctioneer, St. Austell.—Dated May 7, 1856.

MINE MATERIALS TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

at the PFOS-Y-BLEDDIAD MINE, Abergelle, near Rhyll, North Wales.

The mine is situated 1 1/2 mile from the Abergelle Station, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

1 cylindrical boiler, 4 ft. diameter, 17 ft. long, 2 tons weight.
2 cast-iron pulleys for flat ropes, 5 ft. diameter, 7 in. wide.
18 ft. 11 in. pumps.
29 ft. 10 1/2 in. working-barrel.
13 ft. 11 in. doorpiece and door.
1 1/2 in. 11 in. slide and windrose.
1 1/2 in. 11 in. slide and windrose.
N.B. All the pumps are all new pumps, and the wire rope is in proper working order.—Further particulars may be obtained on application to Capt. THOMAS PRICE, Abergelle, near Rhyll, North Wales.

STEAM-ENGINES, WATER-WHEELS, &c.—FOR SALE, a first-

rate STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 60-horse power, 42 in. cylinder, 8 ft. stroke, with double beat valve; Cornish boiler, 36 ft. long, and 5 ft. diameter. Has not done more than six months' work.

Also, a PATENT UNIVERSAL CONDENSING ENGINE, Cradock's make, with fly-wheel, 3 tons 10 cwt., and two 15-horse each tubular boilers. This engine has not been used more than six months, and is nearly equal to new.

A PORTABLE ENGINE, with copper tubes, on wheels, and in good repair.

A 12-head IRON STAMPS' AXLE, with framework, &c., complete.

One 8-head ditto; and a quantity of 7, 8, 9, and 12 in. PUMPS.

The materials are not far from Newton Quay and the Railway Station.—For particulars, apply to CHAS. and HY. WEBBER, ironfounders, Newton Abbott, Devonshire. Estimates and drawings will be forwarded on application.

LEAD WORKS.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, A LARGE MANU-

FACTORY IN BIRMINGHAM, now in full operation, consisting of a WHITE LEAD WORKS, capable of making 25 tons per week, with grinding and paint stones, complete, by Fairbairn; a composition and lead-pipe mill, by Eaton; a rolling mill, by Bush, 8 ft. 6 in. wide; and a steam-engine of 50-horse power. The whole of the machinery is of the best construction, and contains all the latest improvements. The works have a frontage of 100 yards to the Birmingham Canal, are within a quarter of a mile of a goods and passenger railway station, are of modern erection, and most substantial character.—Apply to "Box 39," Post-office, Birmingham.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a valuable MINE,

situated in the Vale of Rheidol, near Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, and in a fine mining district. The vein is very extensive, with several workings on ore ground. The buildings, out-houses, dressing-floors, and machinery, have been arranged with much scientific skill, and are of a perfect and complete character. The capital expended amounts to about £3500, and every pound has been judiciously laid out. The machinery and materials are substantial, and in perfect repair, with water-power at all times to any extent from the River Rheidol. The property is held by one individual (no company), under a lease for 21 years, from 30th August, 1855, subject to a royalty of 1-12th. There is a quantity of ore now dressed, and in course of crushing and dressing. The proprietor courts an inspection of the property, and will pay the reasonable expenses of any person's inspection, who, on his own behalf, or as agent, shall become the purchaser.

To treat, apply to Mr. W. S. CREWICK, Parthenon Chambers, 14, Regent-street, London, where a plan of the mine and workings, and ore therefrom, can be seen, and all particulars given, and a satisfactory reason for parting with it.

Extract from the Mining Journal of 29th October, 1855, authenticated sales of lead ore returned for the quarter ending 29th September, 1855, (amongst others):—

"Aberystwith Gothic Mine 60 1/2 tons, realising £791 1s. 6d."

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—TO BE LET,

the COLLIERIES at STAUNTON HAROLD, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the county of Leicestershire. A most favorable opportunity presents itself for a sale and productive investment of capital in this improving district. A seam of coal, 13 ft. thick, has been proved at the moderate depth of 50 yards; and a considerable extent may be leased. The lime works adjoining may be taken on in connection with the colliery. The works are connected with the Midland Railway at Ashby-de-la-Zouch by a tramroad, and thence to the Ashby Canal. Immediate possession may be had.—To view the works, application may be made to Mr. JOHN HARRIS, at Staunton Harold; and for particulars relating thereto, or to treat for the same, to Mr. JOHN THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Midland-road, Derby; Mr. HALSTON, Chertley, near Stafford; or to Messrs. GREEN and SMITH, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

COLLIERY.—TO BE LET, BY PRIVATE TREATY, with

immediate possession, the LADYSHORE COLLIERY, situate in Little Sever, on the Midland Railway, distant from Birmingham, eight miles from Bilton four from Bury Ford. The colliery is in full work in the Three Yards, the Four Feet, the Old Dor, and the Quarters Mines; and preparations are nearly completed for raising a large quantity of the Trencher Bone Mine in addition.

Apply to Mr. JAMES PARSONS, the manager, at the colliery; to Mr. JOSEPH JACKSON, mining engineer, Bolton; and to the owner, JOHN FLETCHER, Esq., Waterhead, Ambleside.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, all

the valuable SEAMS of ANTHRACITE COAL lying under the Farm of Cresswell, in the county of Pembroke, containing upwards of 300 acres.

The above coal is of superior quality, and conveniently placed for shipment, being situated on a branch of the Milford Haven, within a short distance of the terminus of the South Wales Railway.—For further particulars, apply to T. M. MARSHALL, Esq., 1, Laurence-place, London; JAMES SUMMERS, Esq., Haverfordwest; or Mr. JAMES WILSON, mineral surveyor, &c., Underwood, near Haverfordwest.

Underwood, May 6, 1856.

ARLEY COLLIERY SURFACE ESTATE, SHOTTERFORD,

NEAR KIDDERMINSTER AND BEWLEY.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, this very valuable SURFACE and MINERAL PROPERTY, situated in the Midland Counties, overlooking the Severn, and within 1 1/2 mile of the intended Severn Valley Railway. The surface estate consists of 200 acres of FREEHOLD FARM LAND, in the highest state of cultivation, with a new and excellent villa residence, built in the Elizabethan style, and fit for a family of distinction. The land has been thoroughly drained, whilst commodious and extensive farm buildings have been erected upon the most improved principles, adapted alike to the convenience of a dairy, feeding, or turnip farm. It carries with it a neat dwelling-house for a habitation, and three cottages for the residence of the labourers employed on the estate. The whole is let for a term of 7, 14, or 21 years, to a most desirable and improving tenant, at a rental of £356 per annum.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. SYMES, SANDILANDS, and Co., solicitors, 33, Fenchurch-street.

ARLEY COLLIERY MINERAL ESTATE, SHOTTERFORD,

NEAR KIDDERMINSTER AND BEWLEY.—TO BE LET, OR SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the COAL, FIRE-CLAY, and POTTERY WORKS, on the above estate, with all the MINE and MINERAL, running under 300 acres of surface land, described in the advertisement above, and consisting of some of the best and most productive argillaceous marls, identical in stratification and character with those of Coal Port and Broseley. The coal measures are now in extensive work, and yield a good supply of the best quality, besides an abundant quantity of second-rate character for the use of the pottery works. These stand upon 10 acres of land, and comprise, besides eleven workmen's cottages and a public house, all recently erected, three steam-engines, from 16 to 50-horse power respectively, all in excellent repair and now at work, with the necessary sheds, kilns, furnaces, and stabling, for a manufacture of an extensive nature. The proprietor has recently obtained the exclusive right of manufacture of a very valuable pottery patent, patronised by the Government and many public institutions, and daily coming into general use.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. SYMES, SANDILANDS, and Co., solicitors, 33, Fenchurch-street.

STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALITY,

from 1 to 50-horse power, fitted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR. These engines, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the utmost economy of action, are supplied with or without boilers, the latter being of cast-iron, and erected, if required, in any part of the kingdom. General boiler and tank work carefully executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM YOUNG and Co., engineers, Barnstaple.

ACCUMULATED DURING THE WAR.—The LARGEST

STOCK of NEW TOOLS and STEAM-ENGINES in the kingdom, of the best quality, is at WHEATLEY KIRK'S MANCHESTER.

WHEATLEY KIRK is determined to SELL OFF his great STOCK of NEW

ENGINEERS' TOOLS and STEAM-ENGINES (which he has accumulated during the

past 18 months of the war), on terms which cannot fail to ensure its immediate sale.

The stock consists of Lathes of various sizes, from 7 in. to 24 in. centres, and

also, some on plain beds, others with gaps; Planing, Shaping, Slotting, Drilling,

Boring, Punching, and Wheel-Cutting Machines, Screwing Tackle, Slide Rests, &c.

The Steam-Engines are of various sizes and qualities, in beam, vertical, horizontal,

for mining or manufacturing purposes; also, boilers, &c.

WHEATLEY KIRK strongly invites inspection, and again asserts that he is confident

that the price and quality cannot fail to ensure immediate sales.

WHEATLEY KIRK, Engineer and Engineering Auctioneer and Valuer, Cross-street

Chambers, Manchester.

DONKEY ENGINES. DONKEY ENGINES.

WHEATLEY KIRK begs to call attention to these very excellent and useful

ENGINES, which he has CONSTANTLY ON HAND, or can supply to order at a

short notice, of the best materials and style of workmanship; suitable either for

manufacturers and others, or for marine purposes, and which may be also applied

to fire-engines. Every party using steam-power should apply one of these engines, the

benefits of which are indisputable.

Engineering and Machinery Warehouse, Salford;

Offices, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

ONE SIX-BOWL LEVER CALENDER, consisting of iron framing,

brass fittings, and steps, screws and screw boxes, compound levers, &c.; three

paper and three iron bowls, all in good condition.—WHEATLEY KIRK, Cross-street

Chambers, Manchester; and Bonded Wharf, Salford.

TO TINNERS, MINERS, AND OTHERS.

ZENNER'S PATENT FOR IMPROVED APPARATUS FOR

WASHING AND SEPARATING METALLIC ORES.—THE ROTATING

BUDDLE has been applied abroad with great success for WASHING AND CLAS-

IFYING STAMPED AND CRUSHED ORES AND SLIMES. It has been found that one

machine can do more work than seven ordinary round buddies, and that the separation

is more perfect, as it delivers the different qualities into separate receptacles, and

requires no more attention than one ordinary round buddie, and may be worked

without interruption for days together; and, in fact, has proved superior to any

other machine of the kind. A machine may be seen at work at the Driggill Mine,

near Caldbeck, in Cumberland; and also a model at the exhibition of the Society of

Arts and Manufacturers.—For licenses, apply to the patentee, who has also made

arrangements to supply the machines at reasonable prices.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Lead Works, May, 1856.

UTILISATION OF SLAGS.—TO IRONMASTERS AND

CAPITALISTS.—AN INVENTION of the greatest importance has just been

PERFECTED IN FRANCE. The inventor, after many years' incessant labour, has

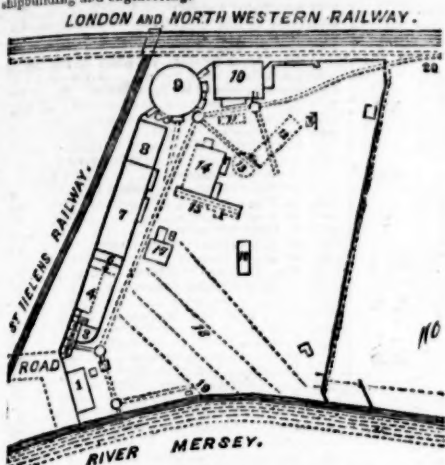
succeeded in thoroughly UTILISING the SLAGS FROM IRON FURNACES. By this

discovery, that substance, which has hitherto been both useless and cumbersome to

each enjoying a first-rate position for its utility in the Arts and Industry. The value

of the invention is considerably enhanced by the facility with which the operations

WARRINGTON BANK-QUAY FOUNDRY.—TO BE LET, with immediate possession, for a term of years, if required, that large and convenient SHIPBUILDING and BOILER YARD, together with extensive FOUNDRIES, SMITHIES, GUN MILL, SHEDS, &c., known as the BANK-QUAY FOUNDRY, WARRINGTON. The premises extend from the London and North-Western Railway (with which there is communication by siding) to the River Mersey, and are furnished with every power, wharf crane, and every convenience for carrying on an extensive business in shipbuilding and engineering.



REFERENCE TO PLAN.

1. Stores, 22 yards by 10. 2. Offices. 3. Drawing-office, with pattern-shops over. 4. Joiners' shop and shed, 30 yards by 15, with model-rooms over. 5. Sawpits. 6. Stables. 7. Smithy and machine shop, 54 yards by 15. 8. Foundry. 9. Foundry, 25 yards diameter. 10. Gun mill. 11. Gun chipping shed. 12. Travelling crane. 13. Shear legs and top. 14. Platers' shed and steel smithy. 15. Circular saw mill. 16. Plate shed. 17. Platers' furnace and shed. 18. Ships' ways. 19. Wharf crane. 20. Railway siding. Apply to Mr. EDWARD TAYLOR, Vulcan Foundry, near Warrington; or to Mr. SAMUEL HOLMES, Benson-street, Liverpool.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS, SCREW SHIP COMPANIES, AND MACHINISTS GENERALLY.

THE NEW PATENT MULTIPLE ROTATIVE GEARING.—This justly admired invention contrasts with the ordinary toothed gearing, for which it is proposed as a substitute, and possesses the pre-eminent advantages of COMPACTNESS, STRENGTH, DURABILITY, FREEDOM FROM NOISE, AND BACKLASH, UNIFORMITY AND SMOOTHNESS OF ACTION, REDUCED FRICTION, FACILITY FOR LUBRICATION AND REPAIR, and virtually WITHOUT RISK OF ACCIDENT, advantages unequalled in any other arrangement of gearing. It is proposed for all purposes where a change of speed is required, and is peculiarly applicable for screw propulsion.

The proprietors of the patent are prepared to GRANT DISTRICT AND OTHER LICENSES for the manufacture of this gearing, or to ENTER INTO CONTRACTS for the adaptation of the invention to screw steam-vessels, or other machinery, upon application to their agent, No. 3, Hanover Chambers, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, where any further particulars may be obtained, and models and testimonials inspected. The invention was honourably mentioned by the International Jury at the French Exhibition of 1855; and has been favourably noticed in the *Arctica* of June and July, 1855, and the *Mining Journal* of 8th December, 1855. Manufacturers treated with on the most liberal terms. Communications by letter post paid.

THE ADAPTATION OF THE INVENTION TO SCREW STEAM-VESSELS, OR OTHER MACHINERY, UPON APPLICATION TO THEIR AGENT, NO. 3, HANOVER CHAMBERS, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI, WHERE ANY FURTHER PARTICULARS MAY BE OBTAINED, AND MODELS AND TESTIMONIALS INSPECTED.

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| 424 | Fowey Consols (copper), Tynardreath. | 40 | 30 | 30 | 47 13 0 | 3 0 |
| 2240 | Foxdale, Isle of Man. | 71. 10s. 6d. | 38 | 36 38 1/2 | 47 7 3 | 1 0 |
| 320 | Glittio (New Shares of 25s. each). | 36 | 36 | 36 1/2 | 8 4 0 | 1 0 |
| 4448 | General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop. lead). | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 0 8 | 0 0 |
| 2000 | Gogriau (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 22 0 0 | 0 0 |
| 1024 | Gonnamena (copper), St. Cleer. | 13 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 25 27 1/2 | 0 7 6 | 0 0 |
| 18780 | Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell. | 4 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 0 10 0 | 0 0 |
| 6000 | Great South Toluca. | 2 1/2 | 5 | 5 | 0 2 8 | 0 0 |
| 26668 | Great Wheel Vor (tin, copper), Helston. | 5 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 0 5 0 | 0 0 |
| 119 | Great Work (tin), Gernoe. | 100 | 130 | 130 | 181 10 0 | 5 0 |
| 1024 | Herodfoot (lead), near Liskeard. | 8 1/2 | 4 | 3 4 | 2 12 6 | 0 0 |
| 6000 | Hington Down Consols (copper), Calstock. | 3 1/2 | 5 | 4 1/2 | 2 7 0 | 0 0 |
| 2000 | Holyford (copper), near Tipperary. | 11 | 9 | 9 | 3 7 6 | 0 0 |
| 76 | Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire. | 31. 13s. 6d. | — | — | 380 0 0 | 5 0 |
| 20 | Lacey Mining Company, Isle of Man. | 100 | 1000 | 1000 | 1320 0 0 | 50 0 |
| 160 | Levant (copper, tin), St. Just. | 2 1/2 | 100 | 100 | 1050 0 0 | 2 0 |
| 100 | Le-burne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales. | 18 1/2 | 125 | 120 122 1/2 | 233 10 0 | 0 0 |
| 6000 | Marke Valley (copper), Caradon. | 41. 10s. 6d. | 3 | 2 1/2 | 0 17 6 | 0 0 |
| 3000 | Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset. | 3 1/2 | 2 | 2 | 1 11 0 | 0 0 |
| 20000 | Merrill (lead), Flint. | 7 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 11 14 6 | 0 0 |
| 20000 | Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal). | 7 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 |
| 5000 | Nantow and Penrhyn. | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 0 3 9 | 0 0 |
| 7500 | Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanfyllin. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 2 0 | 0 0 |
| 6100 | Nether Heath, Westmoreland. | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 0 1 3 | 0 0 |
| 470 | Newtowns Mining Company, Co. Down. | 50 | 50 | 50 | 44 0 0 | 1 0 |
| 200 | North Pool (copper, tin), Pool. | 22 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 90 | 324 0 0 | 2 0 |
| 140 | North Rosebar (copper), Camborne. | 10 | 95 | 85 | 249 10 0 | 4 0 |
| 6000 | North Wheel Bassett (copper, tin), Illogan. | nil. | 35 | 38 | 8 5 6 | 0 0 |
| 6100 | Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey. | 1 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 20 | 24 16 0 | 0 0 |
| 500 | Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire. | 7 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 184 10 0 | 37 10 0 |
| 200 | Phoenix (copper, tin), Linsinghore. | 3 1/2 | 550 | 600 | 11 3 10 | 1 4 0 |
| 1000 | Polberre (tin), St. Agnes. | 13 | 67 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 39 4 6 | 5 0 |
| 560 | Providence Mines (tin), Uney Lelant. | 301. 13s. 2d. | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 0 4 0 | 0 0 |
| 2500 | Roseworthy and Bacheiddon (lead). | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 21 10 0 | 2 0 |
| 512 | Roseworthy United (copper, tin), Gwinnear. | 12 | 92 1/2 | 80 85 | 0 2 6 | 0 0 |
| 12000 | Southern Consols (cop.), Whitechurch, Devon. | 6 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 404 0 0 | 8 0 |
| 250 | St. Michael's (copper), St. Cleer. | 2 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 60 0 0 | 20 0 |
| 128 | South Crinins (copper), St. Austell. | 19 | 37 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 3 10 0 | 0 0 |
| 9100 | South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris. | 11. 6s. 6d. | 3 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 69 0 0 | 4 0 |
| 256 | South Toluca (copper), Redruth, Cornwall. | 115 | 335 | 340 345 | 198 5 0 | 8 0 |
| 495 | South Wheel Frances (cop.), Illogan. | 151. 13s. 9d. | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 8 1 6 | 0 0 |
| 1024 | Spearmoor (tin), St. Just, Cornwall. | 3 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 3 15 0 | 0 0 |
| 280 | Spearmoor (copper), St. Just. | 231. 7s. 8d. | 100 | 1 1/2 | 0 17 6 | 0 0 |
| 81 | St. Austell Consols (tin), St. Austell. | 37. 17s. 8d. | 100 | 2 1/2 | 858 0 0 | 8 0 |
| 9200 | Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston. | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 4 13 6 | 0 0 |
| 6000 | Tinroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan. | 9 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 7 3 6 | 0 0 |
| 5048 | Trehan (silver-lead), Menheniot. | 9 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 8 11 6 | 0 0 |
| 572 | Trellyn Consols (tin), St. Ives. | 11 1/2 | 6 | 6 | 1 15 0 | 0 0 |
| 96 | Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall. | 10 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 25 | 403 13 6 | 2 10 0 |
| 120 | Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall. | 10 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 25 | 403 13 6 | 2 10 0 |
| 10000 | Trevelan (slate), Rosecastle. | 1 | — | — | 1 0 0 | 0 0 |
| 4036 | Trevelan (slate), Rosecastle. | 1 | — | — | 1 0 0 | 0 0 |
| 100 | Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 55 0 0 | 5 0 |
| 400 | United Mines (copper), Gwennap. | 40 | 200 | 190 200 | 61 5 0 | 2 0 |
| 20000 | Vale of Towy (ld.), Llangunifard, Carmarthen. | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 0 3 3 | 0 0 |
| 1024 | Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe. | 8 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 2 5 0 | 0 0 |
| 10500 | Welsh Potash (silver-lead), Tal-y-bont, Card. | 5 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 1 0 0 | 0 0 |
| 2000 | Went (New Shares of 5s. each). | 2000 | 1 1/2 | 34 | 6 5 0 | 0 0 |
| 6000 | West Bassett (copper), Illogan. | 1 1/2 | 145 | 145 | 274 5 0 | 5 0 |
| 256 | West Camador (copper), Liskeard. | 20 | 34 | 34 | 12 0 0 | 0 0 |
| 256 | West Damall (copper), Gwennap. | £10 7 | 75 | 70 72 1/2 | 26 0 0 | 0 0 |
| 1024 | West Providence (tin), St. Erith. | 5 | 20 | 20 | 34 10 0 | 6 0 |
| 400 | West Wheel Seta (copper), Camborne. | 38 1/2 | 270 | 275 | 6 10 0 | 0 0 |
| 1228 | Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock. | 7 | 8 1/2 | 10 10 1/2 | 395 10 0 | 12 10 0 |
| 240 | Wheel Bal (tin), St. Just. | 6 1/2 | 355 | 340 | 765 5 0 | 20 0 |
| 512 | Wheel Bassett (copper), Illogan. | 5 1/2 | 570 | 550 560 | 1 10 0 | 0 0 |
| 256 | Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth. | 5 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 9 13 6 | 2 14 0 |
| 1024 | Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap. | 20 | 365 | 350 360 | 1 16 0 | 0 0 |
| 5700 | Wheel Exmouth and Adams United. | 41. 14s. | 7 | 8 1/2 | 0 2 4 | 0 0 |
| 5000 | Wheel Fortescue, Bodmin. | nil. | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 0 2 4 | 0 0 |
| 128 | Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon. | — | 115 | 105 110 | 2375 10 0 | 8 0 |
| 512 | Wheel Kitty (tin), Uney Lelant. | £1 7 1/2 | 13 | 13 1/2 | 4 10 0 | 0 0 |
| 430 | Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron. | 19 1/2 | 40 | 45 | 61 5 0 | 2 0 |
| 448 | Wheel Margaret (tin), Uney Lelant. | 19 1/2 | 40 | 45 | 17 12 6 | 1 10 0 |
| 1024 | Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot. | 3 1/2 | 320 | 300 | 180 3 0 | 4 0 |
| 40 | Wheel Orme, St. Just, Cornwall. | 70 | 35 | 30 | 40 10 0 | 3 0 |
| 240 | Wheel Reeth (tin), Uney Lelant. | 24 1/2 | 16 | 12 1/2 | 264 10 0 | 3 0 |
| 108 | Wheel Seta (tin, copper), Camborne. | 107 | 190 | 180 190 | 50 10 0 | 1 0 |
| 520 | Wheel Trevelan (silver-lead), Liskeard. | 8 1/2 | 29 | 27 | 10 2 6 | 0 0 |
| 1024 | Wheel Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinnear. | 17. 9s. | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 2 13 0 | 1 12 6 |
| 4096 | Wheel Wrey (lead), St. Ives. | 17. 9s. | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 2 13 0 | 1 12 6 |
| 5000 | Wicklow (copper), Wicklow. | 5 | 29 | 29 | 2 13 0 | 1 12 6 |

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

FOREIGN MINES.

| Share. | Mines. | Paid. | Last Price. | Present. | Dividends per Share. | Last Paid. |
|--------|--|------------|-------------|----------|----------------------|------------|
| 5000 | Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway. | £14 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 4 5 0 | 0 15 0 |
| 57605 | Baden, Grand Duchy of. | 26 1/2 | 5 | 5 | 34 17 6 | 0 10 0 |
| 10000 | Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil. | 5 | 135 | 3 1/2 | 155 0 0 | 0 0 |
| 2464 | Burra Burra (copper), South Australia. | 40 | 65 | 63 65 | 72 12 0 | 5 0 |
| 9990 | Colore Copper Company (copper), Cuba. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 |
| 100000 | Colonial Copper, Australia. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 0 0 | 0 10 0 |
| 10000 | Copiapu Mining Company (copper), Chili. | 16 | 19 | 17 19 | 9 0 0 | 0 10 0 |
| 20000 | General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia. | 20 | 16 | 14 16 | 3 5 6 | 0 5 0 |
| 15000 | Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain. | 3 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 0 3 0 | 0 0 |
| 10000 | Lusitanian (of Portugal). | 1 1/2 | 2 | 2 1/2 | 0 2 0 | 0 0 |
| 10815 | Marquiza and New Granada. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 |
| 36600 | Oberhofen (lead), Nassau. | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 0 2 6 | 0 0 |
| 25000 | Peninsular Mining Company. | 20 | 13 | 11 12 | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 |
| 10000 | Pemphig (copper), Ireland. | 12 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 33 0 0 | 1 5 0 |
| 700 | Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 1 9 | 0 0 |
| 104000 | San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares. | 15 | 27 | 24 26 | 31 17 6 | 2 0 |
| 11000 | St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 16 6 | 0 4 0 |
| 43174 | United Mexican (silver), Mexico. | AV. 25 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 0 9 0 | 0 0 |
| 70000 | Waller (gold), Goochland Co., Virginia. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 15 0 | 0 7 6 |
| 30000 | Mexican and South American Smelting Co. | 9 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 1 0 8 | 0 1 0 |
| 88678 | North British Australasian. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 |

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

| Share. | Mines. | Paid. | Last Price. | Present. | Dividends per Share. | Last Paid. |
|--------|-------------------------------|-------|-------------|----------|----------------------|------------|
| 75000 | Adelaide Land and Gold Co. | 2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | — |
| 85000 | Almaden (silver-lead), Spain. | 2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | — | — |
| 40000 | Chancellorville Freehold. | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 54860 | Cologne Mining Company. | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 12400 | Port Bowen, New Granada. | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | — |
| 20000 | Therian (silver-lead), Spain. | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | — |

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

| Share. | Mines. | Paid. | Last Price. | Present. | Dividends per Share. | Last Paid. |
|--------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|
| 6000 | Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan. | 1 | 2 | 1 1/2 | — | — |
| 1024 | Aberdovey (lead), Merioneth. | 2 1/2 | — | — | — | — |
| 6900 | Altgode Consols Slate Quarry. | 2 1/2 | — | — | — | — |
| 940 | Balnoon Cons. (tin), Uney Lelant. | 3 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 | — | — |
| 12000 | Ballygoness (lead), Wicklow. | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 4000 | Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare. | 2 1/2 | 14 | 14 | — | — |
| 5000 | Barytes Company of Ireland. | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| 2000 | Basset Grace United (cop.), Eisa. | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 4000 | Bedford Consols. | 4 1/2 | — | — | — | — |
| 508 | Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap. | 11 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | — | — |
| 7000 | Beeralston United, Devon. | 1 1/2 | — | — | — | — |
| 5000 | Bodewi, South Wales. | £1 7 | — | — | — | — |
| 1000 | Boiling Well (copper). | 11 | 9 | 11 11 1/2 | — | — |
| 4096 | Boringdon Consols, Plympton. | 128 | — | — | — | — |
| 1000 | Brynmawr (lead), Wales. | £1 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 1000 | Brynmawr (lead), Wales. | £1 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 6000 | Buckland Cons. (cop.), Buckland. | 1 1/2 | — | — | — | — |
| 420 | Buckland Consols (tin), Perran. | 1 1/2 | — | — | — | — |
| 4000 | Buller and Bassett United. | 13 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | — | — |
| 812 | Burton (lead). | £0 8 | — | — | — | — |
| 6000 | Bwch (slate), Cardiganshire. | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 5000 | Cae-Cymon, Cardiganshire. | 10s. 6d. | — | — | — | — |
| 3584 | Calstock Consols (copper). | 4 1/2 | — | — | — | — |
| 2704 | Calstock United (tin and cop.), Eisa. | £3 16 | — | — | — | — |
| 1000 | Camborne Consols. | 13 | — | — | — | — |
| 64 | Cambrian (gold). | £2 1/2 | — | — | — | — |
| 6000 | Camdwr Mawr (lead, copper). | £1 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 32 | Camel Quarry. | 305 | — | — | — | — |
| 1024 | Caradon Consols, St. Cleer. | 5 1/2 | — | — | — | — |
| 239 | Cargill, Newlyn. | 25 | — | — | — | — |
| 12000 | Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire. | 31. 13s. 6d. | — | — | — | — |
| | | | | | | |
| 5000 | Carnarvonshire Slate. | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 5000 | Carnwale (lead, cop.), Mawgan. | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 10000 | Carolingian, Cresswell. | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 1055 | Carvannall (copper), St. Austell. | 11 | — | — | — | — |
| 6400 | Carvath United, St. Austell. | 2 1/2 | — | — | — | — |
| 2000 | Catherine and Jane Consols. | — | 13 | — | — | — |
| 0000 | Cayan, North Wales. | £2 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 0000 | Celn Gwyn (slate), Cardigan. | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 2600 | Clara (lead), Cardiganshire. | £1 5 6 | — | — | — | — |
| 1024 | Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.). | 17 1/2 | — | — | — | — |
| 8000 | Clowanna (lead), Llanidloes. | — | 15 | — | — | — |
| 2000 | Cod Mawr Pool (ld.), Llanidloes. | 6 1/2 | — | — | — | — |
| 1600 | Collocumbe (copper). | 10 | — | — | — | — |
| 5000 | Connamara (slate), Gwalay. | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| 2510 | Cook's Kitchen, Floggan. | £15 18 9 | — | — | — | — |
| 00000 | Coosheen (copper), Cork. | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 236 | Coppor Hill. | — | 33 | — | — | — |
| 1055 | Cradock Moor (cop.), St. Cleer. | — | 145 | — | — | — |
| 3000 | Craig-y-nedd (lead). | 1s. 6d. | — | — | — | — |
| 12800 | Craig-y-ttel and Tees Head. | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 6400 | Crow Hill, St. Stephen's. | 1 1/2 | — | — | — | — |
| 9000 | Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall. | 2 1/2 | — | — | — | — |
| 00000 | Cwm Daren (ld.), Cardiganshire. | 14s. | — | — | — | — |
| 6700 | Cwm Dylife Rock and Green Lake. | 3 1/2 | — | — | — | — |
| 1000 | Cwm Eryn (lead), Cardiganshire. | — | — | — | — | — |
| 0000 | Cwm Eryon. | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 0000 | Dairhorn (lead). | £3 8 | — | — | — | — |
| 1000 | Daren (slate), Cardiganshire. | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| 1000 | Derwent (slate), Durham. | 60 | — | — | — | — |
| 1024 | Devon & Cornwall United (cop.). | 13 1/2 | — | — | — | — |
| 3000 | Devon and Courtenay (copper). | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 2095 | Devon Burras (copper). | £4 13 | — | — | — | — |